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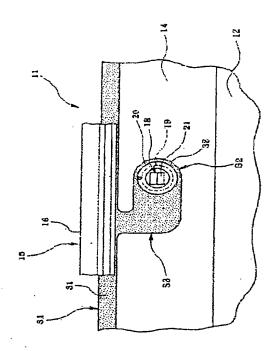
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TITLE

MANUFACTURING METHOD FOR

WINDOW ASSEMBLY



ABSTRACT :

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enhance the production efficiency and production quality at the time of production of a window assembly.

SOLUTION: In an adhesive coating process, an adhesive is continuously applied (or discontinuously separated to be applied) to the adhesion scheduled region S1 of a shielding member 15 on the rear side of a window panel 12 and the adhesion scheduled region S2 of a positioning fixing means 18 and the holding part 20 for holding the same. In a molding process, the window panel 12 and the positioning fixing means 18 are set to the inside of an injection mold wherein a cavity for molding the shielding member 15 and a cavity for molding the holding part 20 are independently provided and injection gates are provided on the respective cavities and a predetermined polymer material is injected in the respective cavities from the injection gates to fill them. By this method, the shielding member 15 and the holding part 20 are independently molded to be bonded and fixed to the rear surface of the window panel 12 through respective adhesive layers 31 and 32.

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#### **CLAIMS**

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

A long picture product [ made from a polymeric material ] shielding member formed in an aperture plate with which a predetermined window frame section can be equipped in one along at least some periphery edges of said aperture plate in order to close a crevice between said aperture plate and said window frame section, In order to position said aperture plate to said window frame section, it is how to manufacture a window assembly which provided a positioning member which separated and adhered to the face center side of said aperture plate from said shielding member with the rear face of a periphery edge of said aperture plate,

A bonding agent applying process which applies adhesives to an adhesion scheduled region of said shielding member of said aperture plates, and an adhesion scheduled region of an attaching part holding said positioning member and this,

In an injection molding mold which provided independently a cavity for fabricating a cavity and said attaching part for fabricating said shielding member, and established injection gates in each cavity, respectively, A forming cycle which fabricates said shielding member and said attaching part by setting an aperture plate with which said adhesives were applied, and said positioning member, and being ejected and filled up with a predetermined polymeric material in each cavity from each injection gates, and carries out adhesion fixing of said shielding member and said attaching part to said aperture plate via said adhesives by it

\*\*\*\*\*\* -- a manufacturing method of a window assembly characterized by things.

[Claim 2]

A long picture product [ made from a polymeric material ] shielding member formed in an aperture plate with which a predetermined window frame section can be equipped in one along at least some periphery edges of said aperture plate in order to close a crevice between said aperture plate and said window frame section, In order to position said aperture plate to said window frame section, it is how to manufacture a window assembly

which provided a positioning member which separated and adhered to the face center side of said aperture plate from said shielding member with the rear face of a periphery edge of said aperture plate,

A bonding agent applying process which applies adhesives to an adhesion scheduled region of said shielding member of said aperture plates, and an adhesion scheduled region of an attaching part holding said positioning member,

An aperture plate with which said adhesives were applied in an injection molding mold which provided independently a cavity for fabricating a cavity and said attaching part for fabricating said shielding member, and established injection gates in each cavity, respectively is set, A forming cycle which fabricates said shielding member and said attaching part by being ejected and filled up with a predetermined polymeric material in each cavity from each injection gates, and carries out adhesion fixing of said shielding member and said attaching part to said aperture plate via said adhesives by it, A process of equipping with said positioning member after said forming cycle at said attaching part

\*\*\*\*\*\* -- a manufacturing method of a window assembly characterized by things.

### [Claim 3]

A long picture product [ made from a polymeric material ] shielding member formed in an aperture plate with which a predetermined window frame section can be equipped in one along at least some periphery edges of said aperture plate in order to close a crevice between said aperture plate and said window frame section, In order to position said aperture plate to said window frame section, it is how to manufacture a window assembly which provided a positioning member which separated and adhered to the face center side of said aperture plate from said shielding member with the rear face of a periphery edge of said aperture plate,

A bonding agent applying process which applies adhesives to an adhesion scheduled region of said shielding member of said aperture plates, and an adhesion scheduled region of said positioning member.

An aperture plate with which said adhesives were applied in an injection molding mold which provided independently a cavity for fabricating a cavity and said positioning member for fabricating said shielding member, and established injection gates in each cavity, respectively is set, A forming cycle which fabricates said shielding member and said positioning member by being ejected and filled up with a predetermined polymeric material in each cavity from each injection gates, and carries out adhesion fixing of said shielding member and said positioning member to said aperture plate via said adhesives by it \*\*\*\*\*\*\* -- a manufacturing method of a window assembly characterized by things.

## [Claim 4]

In said bonding agent applying process, an application range of adhesives applied to said positioning member of said aperture plates, and/or an adhesion scheduled region of said attaching part, A manufacturing method of the window assembly according to any one of

claims 1 to 3 making it larger than an outside of the end face by the side of adhesion of said positioning member and/or said attaching part.

[Claim 5]

A manufacturing method of the window assembly according to any one of claims 1 to 4 fixing a position of a spreading head which applies said adhesives to said aperture plate in said bonding agent applying process, and moving said aperture plate.

[Claim 6]

In said bonding agent applying process, an adhesion scheduled region of said shielding member of said aperture plates, A manufacturing method of the window assembly according to any one of claims 1 to 5 applying adhesives continuously so that an adhesives layer of both adhesion scheduled regions may follow said \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*/or an adhesion scheduled region of said attaching part via a predetermined adhesives continuation field. [Claim 7]

A long picture product [ made from a polymeric material ] shielding member formed in an aperture plate with which a predetermined window frame section can be equipped in one along at least some periphery edges of said aperture plate in order to close a crevice between said aperture plate and said window frame section, In order to position said aperture plate to said window frame section, it is how to manufacture a window assembly which provided a positioning member which separated and adhered to the face center side of said aperture plate from said shielding member with the rear face of a periphery edge of said aperture plate,

Said aperture plate uses for an adhesion scheduled region of said shielding member, and an adhesion scheduled region of an attaching part holding said positioning member and this that to which adhesives were applied,

In an injection molding mold which provided independently a cavity for fabricating a cavity and said attaching part for fabricating said shielding member, and established injection gates in each cavity, respectively, A forming cycle which fabricates said shielding member and said attaching part by setting an aperture plate with which said adhesives were applied, and said positioning member, and being ejected and filled up with a predetermined polymeric material in each cavity from each injection gates, and carries out adhesion fixing of said shielding member and said attaching part to said aperture plate via said adhesives by it

\*\*\*\*\*\* -- a manufacturing method of a window assembly characterized by things. [Claim 8]

A long picture product [ made from a polymeric material ] shielding member formed in an aperture plate with which a predetermined window frame section can be equipped in one along at least some periphery edges of said aperture plate in order to close a crevice between said aperture plate and said window frame section, In order to position said aperture plate to said window frame section, it is how to manufacture a window assembly which provided a positioning member which separated and adhered to the face center side

of said aperture plate from said shielding member with the rear face of a periphery edge of said aperture plate,

Said aperture plate uses for an adhesion scheduled region of said shielding member, and an adhesion scheduled region of an attaching part holding said positioning member that to which adhesives were applied,

An aperture plate with which said adhesives were applied in an injection molding mold which provided independently a cavity for fabricating a cavity and said attaching part for fabricating said shielding member, and established injection gates in each cavity, respectively is set, A forming cycle which fabricates said shielding member and said attaching part by being ejected and filled up with a predetermined polymeric material in each cavity from each injection gates, and carries out adhesion fixing of said shielding member and said attaching part to said aperture plate via said adhesives by it, A process of equipping with said positioning member after said forming cycle at said attaching part

\*\*\*\*\*\* -- a manufacturing method of a window assembly characterized by things. [Claim 9]

A long picture product [ made from a polymeric material ] shielding member formed in an aperture plate with which a predetermined window frame section can be equipped in one along at least some periphery edges of said aperture plate in order to close a crevice between said aperture plate and said window frame section, In order to position said aperture plate to said window frame section, it is how to manufacture a window assembly which provided a positioning member which separated and adhered to the face center side of said aperture plate from said shielding member with the rear face of a periphery edge of said aperture plate,

Said aperture plate uses for an adhesion scheduled region of said shielding member, and an adhesion scheduled region of said positioning member that to which adhesives were applied,

An aperture plate with which said adhesives were applied in an injection molding mold which provided independently a cavity for fabricating a cavity and said positioning member for fabricating said shielding member, and established injection gates in each cavity, respectively is set, A forming cycle which fabricates said shielding member and said positioning member by being ejected and filled up with a predetermined polymeric material in each cavity from each injection gates, and carries out adhesion fixing of said shielding member and said positioning member to said aperture plate via said adhesives by it \*\*\*\*\*\*\* -- a manufacturing method of a window assembly characterized by things.

[Claim 10]

A manufacturing method of the window assembly according to any one of claims 1 to 9 beforehand characterized by a thing of said aperture plates for which an application portion of said adhesives is heated at least in said forming cycle.

[Claim 11]

In said forming cycle, So that a pressure of a polymeric material with which it was ejected and filled up in a cavity (these are named a "specific cavity" generically below) for fabricating a cavity or said positioning member for fabricating said attaching part may not exceed an allowable limit value. A manufacturing method of the window assembly according to any one of claims 1 to 10 restricting by a pressure-buildup limit means. [Claim 12]

Said pressure-buildup limit means is provided with a discharge cavity which is open for free passage via exhaust passage to said specific cavity, A manufacturing method of the window assembly according to claim 11 discharging some polymeric materials in said specific cavity to said discharge cavity through said exhaust passage so that a pressure of a polymeric material in said specific cavity may not exceed an allowable limit value. [Claim 13]

A manufacturing method of the window assembly according to claim 12 establishing said exhaust passage in an opposite hand of injection gates of said specific cavities. [Claim 14]

A narrow part smaller than a portion of everything [passage sectional area] but a channel at least in part of said exhaust passage is provided,

In said forming cycle, at least a part of molding part by said exhaust passage which connects a molding part by said specific cavity and a molding part by said discharge cavity is fabricated to a thin figure by said narrow part, A manufacturing method of the window assembly according to claim 12 or 13 making disengageable a molding part by said specific cavity, and a molding part by said discharge cavity in a thin figure portion by said narrow part after said forming cycle.

## [Claim 15]

It has the following, . It is characterized by restricting so that a pressure of a polymeric material in said specific cavity may not exceed an allowable limit value by controlling valve-closing timing or an opening of said opening and closing valve based on detection pressure power of said pressure detection means, and controlling the amount of supply of a polymeric material into said specific cavity. A manufacturing method of the window assembly according to claim 11.

A pressure detection means from which said pressure-buildup limit means detects a pressure of a polymeric material in said specific cavity.

They are opening and closing or an opening and closing valve which carries out aperture control about a supply route which supplies a polymeric material in said specific cavity.

## [Claim 16]

It has the following, . It is characterized by restricting so that a pressure of a polymeric material in said specific cavity may not exceed an allowable limit value by controlling valve-opening timing or an opening of said opening and closing valve based on detection pressure power of said pressure detection means, and controlling a discharge of a

polymeric material out of said specific cavity. A manufacturing method of the window assembly according to claim 11.

A pressure detection means from which said pressure-buildup limit means detects a pressure of a polymeric material in said specific cavity.

They are opening and closing or an opening and closing valve which carries out aperture control about exhaust passage which discharges a polymeric material in said specific cavity.

[Translation done.]

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### **DETAILED DESCRIPTION**

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention]

[0001]

This invention relates to the manufacturing method of the window assembly with which window frame sections, such as a car, are equipped.

[Background of the Invention]

[0002]

Generally the window assembly with which the window frame section of a car is equipped, By a shielding member [long picture / for closing the crevice between an aperture plate and a window frame section ] being provided along the periphery edge of an aperture plate, making paste state sealant intervene between the rear face of the periphery edge of this aperture plate, and a window frame section, and making it harden. Adhesion fixing of the window assembly is carried out to a window frame section, and it is made to carry out the seal of between a window assembly and window frame sections. By the time paste state sealant hardens thoroughly, in order for usual to take two days and nights (for example, about 48 hours), when equipping a window frame section with a window assembly, He makes the fastener formed in the prescribed spot of the rear face of the periphery edge of an aperture plate engage with the engagement hole formed in the window frame section, and is trying to prevent a window assembly from carrying out a position gap by carrying out a temporary stop, where a window assembly is positioned to a window frame section, by the time sealant hardens.

[0003]

Thus, when manufacturing the window assembly which formed the shielding member and the fastener in the aperture plate, For example, it is discontinuous to the adhesion scheduled region of the shielding member of the aperture plates, and the adhesion scheduled region of the attaching part holding a fastener, and adhesives are separated and applied to them as indicated to the patent documents 1 (JP,2554537,B).

Then, the aperture plate and fastener which applied adhesives in the injection molding mold

are set, By making the resin material ejected in the cavity for fabricating a shielding member flow also to the cavity for fabricating an attaching part via the cavity for a material flow. After fabricating in the shape which connected the attaching part with the shielding member by the connecting part for a material flow and carrying out adhesion fixing of a shielding member and the attaching part to an aperture plate, there are some which removed the connecting part for a material flow.

[Patent documents 1] JP,2554537,B (the 2nd page etc.) [Description of the Invention] [Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] [0004]

However, in order to fabricate in the manufacturing method of the above-mentioned patent documents 1 in the shape which connected the attaching part with the shielding member by the connecting part for a material flow, the work which removes the connecting part for a material flow is needed after shaping. And when removing the connecting part for a material flow, in putting a break into the separation schedule part of the connecting part for a material flow with edged tools, such as a knife (or an edged tool cuts a separation schedule part), there is a possibility of attaching a crack to an aperture plate with an edged tool.

[0005]

This invention is made in consideration of these situations, therefore the purpose of this invention is to provide the manufacturing method of the window assembly which can raise the production efficiency and the quality of conformance at the time of manufacturing a window assembly.

[Means for Solving the Problem] [0006]

To achieve the above objects, a manufacturing method of the window assembly according to claim 1, A long picture product [ made from a polymeric material ] shielding member formed in an aperture plate with which a predetermined window frame section can be equipped in one along at least some periphery edges of said aperture plate in order to close a crevice between said aperture plate and said window frame section, It is the method of manufacturing a window assembly which provided a positioning member which separated and adhered to the face center side of said aperture plate from said shielding member with the rear face of a periphery edge of said aperture plate in order to position said aperture plate to said window frame section, A bonding agent applying process which applies adhesives to an adhesion scheduled region of said shielding member of said aperture plates, and an adhesion scheduled region of an attaching part holding said positioning member and this, In an injection molding mold which provided independently a cavity for fabricating a cavity and said attaching part for fabricating said shielding member, and established injection gates in each cavity, respectively, By setting an aperture plate

with which said adhesives were applied, and said positioning member, and being ejected and filled up with a predetermined polymeric material in each cavity from each injection gates. It is made to perform a forming cycle which fabricates said shielding member and said attaching part, and carries out adhesion fixing of said shielding member and said attaching part to said aperture plate via said adhesives.

Since an injection molding mold which provided independently a cavity for shielding member shaping and a cavity for attaching part shaping, and established injection gates in each cavity, respectively is used, a shielding member and an attaching part can be independently fabricated in this method, respectively. For this reason, compared with a case where it fabricates in shape which connected an attaching part with a shielding member by a connecting part for a material flow like before, work which removes a connecting part for a material flow can become unnecessary, a manufacturing process of that part and a window assembly can be made to be able to simplify, and production efficiency can be raised. And when performing a crack of an aperture plate and removal accompanying removing operation of a connecting part for a material flow manually, faults, such as an injury of fingers, can also be prevented beforehand and can raise a quality of conformance and work safety.

[8000]

By the way, where a positioning member is set in a die, when fabricating a shielding member and an attaching part, restrictions to cavity form of a die or shape of a positioning member increase.

Then, after fabricating a shielding member and an attaching part with a predetermined polymeric material, it may be made to equip an attaching part with a positioning member produced independently beforehand like claim 2. Since the necessity of setting a positioning member in a die at the time of shaping will be lost if it does in this way, restrictions to cavity form of a die or shape of a positioning member decrease, composition of a die can be simplified, and flexibility of a design of a positioning member can also be increased.

[0009]

It may be made to carry out injection molding of a shielding member and the positioning member with a predetermined polymeric material simultaneously like claim 3. If it does in this way, a positioning member can be fabricated with a polymeric material which fabricates a shielding member, part mark can be reduced, and time and effort which attaches a positioning member becomes unnecessary.

[0010]

Like claim 4, it is preferred in a bonding agent applying process to make larger than an outside of the end face by the side of adhesion of a positioning member an application range of adhesives applied to an adhesion scheduled region of a positioning member of the aperture plates or an attaching part. Since the whole end face of a positioning member or

an attaching part can be certainly stuck in an adhesives layer even if an application range of an adhesives layer shows some position gaps and dispersion if it does in this way, adhesion fixing of a positioning member or the attaching part can be certainly carried out to an aperture plate.

[0011]

A position of a spreading head which applies adhesives is fixed to an aperture plate, and it may be made to move an aperture plate to it by a bonding agent applying process like claim 5. If it does in this way, compared with a case where move a spreading head and adhesives are applied, can simplify and low-cost-ize composition of an adhesive coater, and. After an end of a bonding agent applying process, an aperture plate can be smoothly conveyed to the following process (for example, heating and drying process), using succeedingly systems, such as a robot to which an aperture plate was moved till then. [0012]

It may be made to apply adhesives continuously in a bonding agent applying process, like claim 6, so that an adhesives layer of both adhesion scheduled regions may follow an adhesion scheduled region of a shielding member of the aperture plates, and \*\*\*\*\*\*\*/or an adhesion scheduled region of an attaching part via a predetermined adhesives continuation field. If it does in this way, it is not necessary to divide into multiple times work which applies adhesives to an aperture plate, and can do adhesive application work efficiently, and. Adhesives can be uniformly applied to each adhesion scheduled region, and adhesive strength which made almost comparable adhesives layer thickness and drying time of each adhesion scheduled region, and was stabilized can be obtained. [0013]

The invention according to claim 7 to 9 skips a bonding agent applying process of claim 1 - claim 3, respectively, obtains an aperture plate with which adhesives were beforehand applied to each adhesion scheduled region, and manufactures a window assembly. Even if it does in this way, the respectively same effect as claim 1 - claim 3 can be acquired. [0014]

Like claim 10, when performing a forming cycle, inside [it is an aperture plate] may heat an application portion of adhesives at least beforehand. If it does in this way, at the time of ejection of a polymeric material, it can be stabilized, a solvent of adhesives applied to an aperture plate can be volatilized, and adhesive strength can be stabilized. [0015]

By the way, an injection molding mold used for manufacture of a window assembly, it is markedly alike, and since it is small, capacity of a cavity (these are named a "specific cavity" generically below) for fabricating a cavity and a positioning member for fabricating an attaching part compared with capacity of a cavity for fabricating a long picture shielding member, When ejecting and filling up a polymeric material with a forming cycle into each cavity, a pressure of a polymeric material in a specific cavity may become high too much, a big pressure may be added to an aperture plate over a long time, and a crack and a crack

may occur in an aperture plate.

[0016]

In a forming cycle like claim 11 as this measure, It is good to make it a pressure-buildup limit means restrict so that a pressure of a polymeric material with which it was ejected and filled up in a specific cavity (cavity for fabricating a cavity or a positioning member for fabricating an attaching part) may not exceed an allowable limit value. Since a pressure of a polymeric material in a specific cavity can be moderately raised, restricting so that a pressure of a polymeric material in a specific cavity may not exceed an allowable limit value by a pressure-buildup limit means if it does in this way, Securing adhesive strength and a moldability of an attaching part, a positioning member, and an aperture plate which are fabricated with a polymeric material in a specific cavity, an excessive pressure can be prevented from being added to an aperture plate, and a crack of an aperture plate and generating of a crack can be prevented.

[0017]

As an example of a pressure-buildup limit means, a discharge cavity which is open for free passage via exhaust passage to a specific cavity is provided like claim 12, It may constitute so that a pressure of a polymeric material in a specific cavity may not exceed an allowable limit value and some polymeric materials in a specific cavity may be discharged to a discharge cavity through exhaust passage. In this composition, even if a polymeric material is superfluously supplied in a specific cavity, a polymeric material for that excess can be extruded from a specific cavity, and it can discharge to a discharge cavity, and it can restrict so that a pressure of a polymeric material in a specific cavity may not exceed an allowable limit value. Although there are many polymeric materials ejected first, and heat taken by channel or a cavity carries out a temperature fall and begins to solidify them by a flowing process, Since such a polymeric material it began to solidify can be extruded from a specific cavity with a following polymeric material, it can be filled up only with a polymeric material fused good in a specific cavity. For this reason, adhesive strength and a moldability of an attaching part, a positioning member, and an aperture plate which are fabricated with a polymeric material in a specific cavity can be raised further. And there is also an advantage that it is realizable with easy composition which provides a discharge cavity which opens this effect for free passage to a specific cavity. [0018]

In this case, it is good to establish exhaust passage for discharging a polymeric material to a discharge cavity in an opposite hand of injection gates of the specific cavities like claim 13. Since it will arrive at exhaust passage located in an opposite hand of injection gates and will be discharged by discharge cavity, after filling up with a polymeric material ejected from injection gates in a specific cavity if it does in this way, It can be certainly filled up with a polymeric material to all the corners in a specific cavity, without leaving a non-filling portion of a polymeric material in a specific cavity. [0019]

In removing a portion fabricated by discharge cavity after a forming cycle, In [ provide a narrow part smaller than a portion of everything / passage sectional area / but a channel at least in part of exhaust passage like claim 14, and ] said forming cycle, At least a part of molding part by said exhaust passage which connects a molding part by said specific cavity and a molding part by said discharge cavity is fabricated to a thin figure by said narrow part, It may be made to make disengageable a molding part by said specific cavity, and a molding part by said discharge cavity in a thin figure portion by said narrow part after said forming cycle. The thin figure portion can carry out facilitating of the work which separates a molding part (an attaching part or a positioning member) by a specific cavity, and a molding part by a discharge cavity, whether it tears easily, since it can cut, or when removal is required.

[0020]

As other examples of a pressure-buildup limit means, A pressure detection means which detects a pressure of a polymeric material in a specific cavity like claim 15, It has opening and closing or an opening and closing valve which carries out aperture control for a supply route which supplies a polymeric material in a specific cavity, It may be made to restrict so that a pressure of a polymeric material in said specific cavity may not exceed an allowable limit value by controlling valve-closing timing or an opening of said opening and closing valve based on detection pressure power of said pressure detection means, and controlling the amount of supply of a polymeric material into said specific cavity. Since a pressure of a polymeric material in a specific cavity is controllable, supervising a actual pressure of a polymeric material in a specific cavity by a pressure detection means if it does in this way, A pressure of a polymeric material in a specific cavity can be restricted with sufficient accuracy to below an allowable limit value, and a crack of an aperture plate and generating of a crack can be prevented more certainly, and adhesive strength and a moldability of an attaching part, a positioning member, and an aperture plate can also be raised.

Or a pressure detection means which detects a pressure of a polymeric material in a specific cavity like claim 16, It has opening and closing or an opening and closing valve which carries out aperture control for exhaust passage which discharges a polymeric material in a specific cavity, It may be made to restrict so that a pressure of a polymeric material in said specific cavity may not exceed an allowable limit value by controlling valve-opening timing or an opening of said opening and closing valve based on detection pressure power of said pressure detection means, and controlling a discharge of a polymeric material out of said specific cavity. Even if it does in this way, the same effect as said claim 15 can be acquired.

[Effect of the Invention]

[0022]

Since the work which removes the connecting part for a material flow becomes unnecessary according to this invention so that clearly from the above explanation, the

manufacturing process of a window assembly can be made to be able to simplify and can raise production efficiency, and. Faults accompanying the removing operation of the connecting part for a material flow, such as a crack of an aperture plate and an injury of fingers, can also be prevented beforehand, and the outstanding effect that a quality of conformance and safety can be raised is acquired.

[Best Mode of Carrying Out the Invention] [0023]

Hereafter, six Examples 1-6 which applied this invention to the window assembly for the windows of a car are described.

[Example 1]

[0024]

Example 1 of this invention is described based on <u>drawing 1</u> thru/or <u>drawing 7</u>. First, based on <u>drawing 1</u> thru/or <u>drawing 3</u>, the outline composition of the window assembly 11 for rear windows is explained. The aperture plate 12 (rear window glass) of the window assembly 11 is formed in the shape (for example, approximately rectangle which curved gently) corresponding to the window frame section 13 (refer to <u>drawing 2</u>) equipped with this aperture plate 12. The opaque coloring layer 14 (in the case of glass aperture plates, it is also called a "fritto layer") is formed in the rear face of this aperture plate 12 with prescribed width along the periphery edge of the aperture plate 12, and by this opaque coloring layer 14, from the side front of the aperture plate 12, the back side of the periphery edge of the aperture plate 12 is transparent, and it is visible.

As shown in drawing 2, the long picture shielding member 15 is formed in the rear face of the aperture plate 12 along the periphery edge (periphery edge of the opaque coloring layer 14) of the aperture plate 12. Adhesion fixing of this shielding member 15 is carried out by the 1st adhesives layer 31 it is fabricated by injection molding of a predetermined polymeric material, and is later mentioned in the opaque coloring layer 14 of the rear face of the aperture plate 12. The lip part 16 by which integral moulding was carried out to the base of this shielding member 15 and in which elastic deformation is possible closes the crevice between the aperture plate 12 and the window frame section 13 with contacting the peripheral wall part 17 of the window frame section 13.

As shown in <u>drawing 3</u>, the positioning fix implement 18 (positioning member) for carrying out a temporary stop, where the aperture plate 12 is positioned to the window frame section 13 is formed in two or more places of the rear face of the aperture plate 12. This positioning fix implement 18 is arranged at the position which is separated from the shielding member 15 to the face center side of the aperture plate 12 within the limits of the opaque coloring layer 14 of the rear faces of the aperture plate 13, and the disc-like pedestal section 19 formed in the base end of this positioning fix implement 18 is enclosed by the attaching part 20, and it is held. Adhesion fixing of this attaching part 20 is carried out by the 2nd

adhesives layer 32 it is fabricated by injection molding of the same polymeric material as the shielding member 15, and is later mentioned at the rear face of the aperture plate 12. With a spring material like POM resin, the positioning fix implement 18 is fabricated and to the tip part. When integral moulding of the engagement part 21 in which elastic deformation is possible is carried out and the window frame section 13 is equipped with the window assembly 11, the engagement part 21 of the positioning fix implement 18 by carrying out elastic engagement to the engagement hole 23 formed in the flange 22 of the window frame section 13. Where the window assembly 11 is positioned to the window frame section 13, it has come to be able to carry out a temporary stop until the sealant 47 mentioned later hardens.

[0027]

Next, based on <u>drawing 4 thru/or drawing 7</u>, the manufacturing method of the window assembly 11 of the above-mentioned composition is explained. First, the aperture plate 12 with which the opaque coloring layer 14 was formed beforehand at somewhere else is prepared, and it progresses to a bonding agent applying process. The adhesive coater 24 used by this bonding agent applying process supplies the liquefied adhesives stored in the adhesives tank 25 to the spreading head 28 via the delivery pipe 27 with the pump 26, as shown in <u>drawing 4</u>. Adhesives are applied to the rear face of the aperture plate 12 by fixing in the position contacted at the rear face of the aperture plate 12 where the adhesive application part 29 of this spreading head 28 is lightly energized towards the aperture plate side side by the spring etc. which are not illustrated, and carrying out slide movement of the aperture plate 12 horizontally. The adhesive application part 29 of the spreading head 28 may be formed by the brush like member or similar material like a surface state fastener, or it may be made to form it with porous materials, such as sponge and felt, as shown in <u>drawing 4</u>.

[0028]

As shown in <u>drawing 5</u>, in this bonding agent applying process to the adhesion scheduled region (henceforth "the 1st adhesion scheduled region") S1 of the shielding member 15 of the rear faces of the aperture plate 12. Adhesives are applied, the 1st adhesives layer 31 is formed, adhesives are applied to the positioning fix implement 18 and the adhesion scheduled region (henceforth "the 2nd adhesion scheduled region") S2 of the attaching part 20, and the 2nd adhesives layer 32 is formed in them. In that case, both adhesion scheduled regions S1 and the adhesives layers 31 and 32 of S2 apply adhesives continuously so that it may continue via the predetermined adhesives continuation field S3. [0029]

In this case, for example, the aperture plate 12 is made to hold in the hand of the many articulated type robots which do not illustrate, and adhesives are continuously applied to the rear face of the aperture plate 12 as follows.

First, as solid line (i) shows to drawing 5, the aperture plate 12 is moved so that the spreading head 28 may carry out slide movement relatively along the 1st adhesion

scheduled region S1, and adhesives are applied to the 1st adhesion scheduled region S1. [0030]

And whenever the spreading head 28 approaches the 2nd adhesion scheduled region S2, as dashed line (ii) shows to drawing 5, the spreading head 28 -- the [ 1st / adhesion scheduled region S1 -> adhesives continuation field S3 -> ] -- the [ of two / adhesion scheduled region S2 -> adhesives continuation field S3 -> ] -- slide movement of the aperture plate 12 is carried out so that it may move relatively in the course of the adhesion scheduled region S1 of one, and adhesives are applied to the 2nd adhesion scheduled region S2. In that case, the application range of the adhesives applied to the 2nd adhesion scheduled region S2 is made larger than the outside of the end face by the side of adhesion of the pedestal section 19 of the positioning fix implement 18, and the attaching part 20. It is preferred similarly inside the width of the shielding member 15 to make it large a little about the application range of the adhesives applied to the 1st adhesion scheduled region S1.

[0031]

Then, again, as solid line (iii) shows to <u>drawing 5</u>, the aperture plate 12 is moved so that the spreading head 28 may move relatively along the 1st adhesion scheduled region S1, and adhesives are applied to the 1st adhesion scheduled region S1. Movement of the aperture plate 12 mentioned above can be performed by carrying out drive controlling of the hand of a robot by the program defined beforehand.

It progresses to a drying process after the end of a bonding agent applying process. In this drying process, the aperture plate 12 with which adhesives were applied is put into a drying furnace etc., and the aperture plate 12 whole is heated preferably. Thereby, the application portion of the adhesives of the aperture plate 12 is heated, and volatilization of the solvent contained in adhesives is promoted. Adhesives layer thickness is expanded and illustrated in the thickness direction, in order to understand easily. [0033]

It progresses to a forming cycle after the end of this drying process. The attaching part molding cavity 37 for fabricating the attaching part 20 in which the injection molding mold 35 used by this forming cycle holds the shielding member molding cavity 36 for fabricating the shielding member 15 as shown in <u>drawing 6</u>, and the pedestal section 19 of the positioning fix implement 18 is formed independently. Along with the longitudinal direction of one place or the cavity 36 of the shielding member molding cavity 36, the injection gates 38 for shielding member shaping are established in two or more places, and the injection gates 39 for attaching part shaping are established in the attaching part molding cavity 37. The melting polymeric material ejected from the ejection nozzle (not shown) of the injection molding machine, It fills up with the course of the injection gates 38 for runner 40 -> sprue 41 -> shielding member shaping in the shielding member molding cavity 36, and fills up with the course of the injection gates 39 for runner 40 -> sprue 42 -> attaching part shaping in

the attaching part molding cavity 37. [0034]

In this forming cycle, as shown in <u>drawing 6</u>, the aperture plate 12 and the positioning fix implement 18 with which adhesives were applied in the injection molding mold 35 are set first, and the injection molding mold 35 is closed. Then, after being ejected and filled up with a melting polymeric material in each cavity 36 and 37 from each injection gates 38 and 39, a polymeric material by cooling solidification or making it harden. As shown in <u>drawing 7</u>, the shielding member 15 and the attaching part 20 are fabricated independently, and adhesion fixing of the shielding member 15 and the attaching part 20 is carried out to the opaque coloring layer 14 of the rear face of the aperture plate 12 via the adhesives layers 31 and 32, respectively. Then, manufacture of the window assembly 11 is completed because open the injection molding mold 35, and the shielding member 15 and the attaching part 20 project the window assembly 11 by which adhesion fixing was carried out with the ejection pin 45 and remove it from the injection molding mold 35. In connection with this ejection, in the portion of the injection gates 38 and 39, the shielding member 15 and the attaching part 20 are fractured automatically, and are separated from the sprues 41 and 42, respectively.

[0035]

It is good to use general-purpose thermoplastics, such as ABS (acrylic nitril / butadiene / styrene), PVC (polyvinyl chloride), and PP (polypropylene), by this forming cycle as a polymeric material which fabricates the shielding member 15 and the attaching part 20, for example. In addition, engineering thermoplastics, such as PA (polyamide), PC (polycarbonate), and PPE (polyphenylene ether), TPO (thermoplastic elastomer olefin), SBC (styrene thermoplastic elastomer), Thermoplastic elastomer, such as TPVC (VCM/PVC system thermoplastic elastomer) and TPU (thermoplastic elastomer urethane), and the liquefied reactivity mixed material of polyol and an isocyanate which reacts and generates PU (polyurethane) may be used. It may be made to mix a filler, a modifier, etc. into a polymeric material in consideration of the operating environment of the window assembly 11.

[0036]

In attaching to the window frame section 13 the window assembly 11 which it is above and which was had and manufactured, As shown in <u>drawing 2</u> and <u>drawing 3</u>, the dam 46 for sealant \*\*\*\*\* is adhered to the position which is separated from the shielding member 15 to the face center side of the aperture plate 12 within the limits of the opaque coloring layer 14 of the rear faces of the aperture plate 12 by adhesion etc., The regurgitation of the paste state urethane system sealant 47 is carried out to the periphery side of the dam 46 along a periphery edge by the inner circumference side of the shielding member 15 of the rear faces of the aperture plate 12. At this time, the regurgitation of the sealant 47 is carried out in the position of the positioning fix implement 18 on the opaque coloring layer 14 between the positioning fix implement 18 and the shielding member 15. In then, the state where

inserted the window assembly 11 in the window frame section 13, and the paste state sealant 47 was made to intervene between the rear face of all the periphery edges of the aperture plate 12, and the flange 22 of the window frame section 13. By stiffening the sealant 47, adhesion fixing of the window assembly 11 is carried out to the window frame section 13, and the seal of the crevice between the window assembly 11 and the window frame section 13 is carried out. The engagement part 21 of each positioning fix implement 18 fixed to the rear face of the aperture plate 12 in that case, By carrying out a temporary stop, where it made the engagement hole 23 of the flange 22 of the window frame section 13 carry out elastic engagement, respectively and the window assembly 11 is positioned to the window frame section 13 to both the field of the aperture plate 12, a parallel direction, and a thickness direction. The window assembly 11 is prevented from carrying out a position gap, by the time the sealant 47 hardens. [0037]

At this example 1 described above, by the forming cycle at the time of manufacturing the window assembly 11. The injection molding mold 35 which formed independently the cavity 36 for shielding member shaping and the cavity 37 for attaching part shaping, and established the injection gates 38 and 39 of the submarine gate type (or tunnel gate type) in each cavities 36 and 37, respectively is used, Since the shielding member 15 and the attaching part 20 were fabricated independently, respectively, when unmolding the window assembly 11, the injection gates 38 and 39 are fractured automatically. Therefore, compared with the case where it fabricates in the shape which connected the attaching part 20 with the shielding member 15 by the connecting part for a material flow like before, the work which removes the connecting part for a material flow can become unnecessary, the manufacturing process of the part and the window assembly 11 can be made to be able to simplify, and production efficiency can be raised. Faults accompanying the removing operation of the connecting part for a material flow, such as a crack of the aperture plate 12 and an injury of fingers, can also be prevented beforehand, and can raise a quality of conformance and work safety.

[0038]

The application range of the adhesives applied to the 2nd adhesion scheduled region S2 (the positioning fix implement 18 and the adhesion scheduled region of the attaching part 20) of the aperture plates 12 in a bonding agent applying process in this example 1, Since it was made to make it larger than the outside of the end face by the side of adhesion of the pedestal section 19 of the positioning fix implement 18, and the attaching part 20, the whole end face of the attaching part 20 can be certainly stuck in an adhesives layer, and adhesion fixing of the attaching part 20 can be certainly carried out to the aperture plate 12. [0039]

Since the position of the spreading head 28 which applies adhesives to the aperture plate 12 is fixed and it was made to move the aperture plate 12 according to a bonding agent applying process in this example 1, Compared with the case where move the spreading

head 28 and adhesives are applied, can simplify and low-cost-ize composition of the adhesive coater 24, and. After the end of a bonding agent applying process, the aperture plate 12 can be smoothly conveyed to the following heating and drying process, using succeedingly systems, such as a robot to which the aperture plate 12 was moved till then. [0040]

In this example 1, according to a bonding agent applying process, the 1st adhesion scheduled region S1 (adhesion scheduled region of the shielding member 15) of the aperture plates 12, To the 2nd adhesion scheduled region S2 (the positioning fix implement 18 and the adhesion scheduled region of the attaching part 20). Since both adhesion scheduled regions S1 and the adhesives layers 31 and 32 of S2 applied adhesives continuously so that it might continue via the adhesives continuation field S3, It is not necessary to divide into multiple times the work which applies adhesives to the aperture plate 12, and adhesive application work can be simplified, and can carry out efficiently, and. Adhesives can be uniformly applied to each adhesion scheduled region S1 and S2, and the adhesive strength which made almost comparable each adhesion scheduled region S1, and the thickness and drying time of the adhesives layers 31 and 32 of S2, and was stabilized can be obtained.

[0041]

At this example 1, by the drying process before performing a forming cycle, beforehand, since the application portion of the adhesives of the aperture plate 12 was heated, at the time of injection molding of a polymeric material, it can be stabilized, the solvent of the adhesives applied to the aperture plate 12 can be volatilized, and adhesive strength can be stabilized.

[Example 2]

[0042]

Next, Example 2 of this invention is described using <u>drawing 8</u>. However, identical codes are substantially given to identical parts with said Example 1, explanation is simplified, and a mainly different portion from said Example 1 is explained.

[0043]

Where the positioning fix implement 18 is set in the injection molding mold 35, fabricated the shielding member 15 and the attaching part 20 in said Example 1, but. After fabricating the shielding member 15 and the attaching part 20 with a polymeric material, he is trying to equip the attaching part 20 with the positioning fix implement 18 produced independently beforehand in this example 2.

[0044]

As shown in <u>drawing 8</u>, in this example 2, the space where the injection molding mold 48 used by a forming cycle sets the positioning fix implement 18 is omitted. By and the thing for which only the aperture plate 12 by which adhesives were applied by the same method as said Example 1 in the injection molding mold 48 is set, and a polymeric material is ejected and filled up with a forming cycle in each cavity 36 and 37 from each injection gates

38 and 39. The shielding member 15 and the attaching part 20 are fabricated independently, and adhesion fixing of the shielding member 15 and the attaching part 20 is carried out to the opaque coloring layer 14 of the rear face of the aperture plate 12 via each adhesives layers 31 and 32.

The attaching part 20 is equipped with the positioning fix implement 18 produced independently beforehand after the end of this forming cycle.
[0045]

Since the attaching part 20 was equipped with the positioning fix implement 18 after fabricating the shielding member 15 and the attaching part 20 in this example 2 with a polymeric material, The necessity of setting the positioning fix implement 18 in the die 48 at the time of shaping is lost, and the restrictions to the cavity form of the die 48 or the shape of the positioning fix implement 18 decrease, and can simplify the composition of the die 48, and. The flexibility of a design of the positioning fix implement 18 can also be increased, and there is an advantage of being usable, also with the complicated-shaped positioning fix implement 18.

[Example 3]

[0046]

Next, Example 3 of this invention is described using <u>drawing 9</u> and <u>drawing 10</u>. However, identical codes are substantially given to identical parts with said Examples 1 and 2, explanation is simplified, and a mainly different portion from said Examples 1 and 2 is explained.

[0047]

Although only the portion of the attaching part 20 holding the positioning fix implement 18 was fabricated in said Example 2 by injection molding of the same polymeric material as the shielding member 15, In this example 3, as shown in drawing 9, the window assembly 49 carries out simultaneous shaping of the positioning member 50 whole for positioning the aperture plate 12 to the window frame section 13 by injection molding of the same polymeric material as the shielding member 15, and is made to carry out adhesion fixing to the opaque coloring layer 14 of the rear face of the aperture plate 12. As for this positioning member 50, integral moulding of the pedestal section 51 and the height 50a of the byway where the tip side serves as a tapered surface is carried out to the shape of the same axle, By inserting the height 50a of the positioning member 50 in the engagement hole 23 of the flange 22 of the window frame section 13, and making the end face 51a of the pedestal section 51 contact the flange 22, when equipping the window frame section 13 with the window assembly 49. Where the interval of the flange 22 and the aperture plate 12 is kept constant, to the window frame section 13, with the field of the aperture plate 12, it can be parallel and the window assembly 49 can be positioned now.

[0048]

When manufacturing the window assembly 49 of the above-mentioned composition, in a bonding agent applying process. Adhesives are continuously applied so that the adhesives

layers 31 and 52 of both adhesion scheduled regions may follow the adhesion scheduled region of the shielding member 15 of the rear faces of the aperture plate 12, and the adhesion scheduled region of the positioning member 50 via an adhesives continuation field by the same method as said Example 1.

[0049]

The positioning member molding cavity 54 for the injection molding mold 53 used by a forming cycle to fabricate the positioning member 50 with the shielding member molding cavity 36 as shown in <u>drawing 10</u>, and \*\* are provided independently. The injection gates 38 for shielding member shaping are established in two or more places of the shielding member molding cavity 36, and the injection gates 43 for positioning member shaping are established in the positioning member molding cavity 54. [0050]

By and the thing for which only the aperture plate 12 with which adhesives were applied is set, and a polymeric material is ejected and filled up with a forming cycle in each cavity 36 and 54 from each injection gates 38 and 43 in the injection molding mold 53. The shielding member 15 and the positioning member 50 are fabricated independently, and adhesion fixing of the shielding member 15 and the positioning member 50 is carried out to the opaque coloring layer 14 of the rear face of the aperture plate 12 via each adhesives layers 31 and 52.

[0051]

When equipping the window frame section 13 with the window assembly 49 which carried out such and was manufactured, As shown in <u>drawing 9</u>, the height 50a of each positioning member 50 fixed to the rear face of the aperture plate 12, Insert in the engagement hole 23 of the flange 22 of the window frame section 13, respectively, and the end face 51a of the pedestal section 51 is made to contact the flange 22, The window assembly 49 is prevented from carrying out a position gap by positioning the window assembly 11 to the window frame section 13, where the interval of the flange 22 and the aperture plate 12 is kept constant, by the time the sealant 47 hardens.

[0052]

In this example 3 described above, since it was made to carry out injection molding of the shielding member 15 and the positioning member 50 with a polymeric material simultaneously, The positioning member 50 can be fabricated with the polymeric material which fabricates the shielding member 15, part mark can be reduced, and the time and effort which attaches the positioning member 50 becomes unnecessary, and there is an advantage that the manufacturing cost of the window assembly 49 can be made cheap. [Example 4]

[0053]

Next, Example 4 which applied this invention to the window assembly for the quarter windows of a car is described based on <u>drawing 11</u> and <u>drawing 12</u>. However, identical codes are substantially given to identical parts with said Example 1, explanation is

simplified, and a mainly different portion from said Example 1 is explained. [0054]

As shown in <u>drawing 11</u> and <u>drawing 12</u>, the long picture shielding member 57 is formed in the aperture plate 56 (quarter window glass) of the window assembly 55 for quarter windows along with the portion except the front side 56a of the periphery edges of the aperture plate 56. The lip part 60 which this shielding member 57 is formed from the surface of the outer periphery part of the aperture plate 12 to a rear face, and adhesion fixing is carried out via the adhesives layer 58 gone across and applied to rear surface both sides and the end face of an outer periphery part of the aperture plate 56, and closes the crevice between the window frame sections 59, Integral moulding of the wrap decorative portion 61 is carried out in the periphery edge of the surface of the aperture plate 56. [0055]

When manufacturing this window assembly 54, in a bonding agent applying process. Adhesives are continuously applied so that the adhesives layers 58 and 32 of both adhesion scheduled regions may follow the adhesion scheduled region of the shielding member 57 of the aperture plates 56, and the positioning fix implement 18 and the adhesion scheduled region of the attaching part 20 via an adhesives continuation field. [0056]

By what the aperture plate 12 and the positioning fix implement 18 with which adhesives were applied are set, and a polymeric material is ejected and filled up with a forming cycle for in each cavity from each injection gates in an injection molding mold (not shown). The shielding member 57 and the attaching part 20 are fabricated independently, and adhesion fixing of the shielding member 57 and the attaching part 20 is carried out to the aperture plate 56 via each adhesives layers 58 and 32.

After fabricating the shielding member 57 and the attaching part 20 with a polymeric material, it may be made to equip the attaching part 20 with the positioning fix implement 18 like said Example 2.

Or like said Example 3, the positioning member 50 whole is fabricated by injection molding of the same polymeric material as the shielding member 57, and it may be made to carry out adhesion fixing to the rear face of the aperture plate 56.

[Example 5]

[0058]

Next, Example 5 of this invention is described using <u>drawing 13</u> thru/or <u>drawing 15</u>. compared with the capacity of the shielding member molding cavity 36 for fabricating the long picture shielding member 15, the injection molding mold 62 used for manufacture of a window assembly is boiled markedly, and since it is small, the capacity of the attaching part molding cavity 37 for fabricating the attaching part 20, When ejecting and filling up a polymeric material with a forming cycle into each cavities 36 and 37, It fills up with a polymeric material for a short time in the attaching part molding cavity 37 with small

capacity, and big compacting pressure comes to be added to the aperture plate 12 of glass over a long time until the restoration to the shielding member molding cavity 36 is completed. Under the present circumstances, although the portion to which the compacting pressure of the aperture plates 12 is added is received and supported with the injection molding mold 62 from that opposite side side (surface side), Since the aperture plate 12 is formed in the shape which curved gently instead of a simple flat surface, it is difficult to stick thoroughly without a crevice the aperture plate 12 and the injection molding mold 62 with manufacture dispersion (dispersion in the curvature of a glass surface) of the aperture plate 12, and it is not avoided that the crevice between some arises among both. For this reason, when big compacting pressure is added to the aperture plate 12 of glass over a long time by a forming cycle, big bending force may work over a long time to the aperture plate 12 of glass by existence of the above-mentioned crevice, and a crack and a crack may occur in the aperture plate 12 of glass owing to this.

[0059]

As this measure, the pressure-buildup limit means restricted so that the compacting pressure of the polymeric material with which it was ejected and filled up in the attaching part molding cavity 37 may not exceed an allowable limit value (full limits which neither the crack of the aperture plate 12 nor a crack generates) is established in the forming cycle by this example 5.

[0060]

As shown in drawing 13 and drawing 14, the pressure-buildup limit means of this example 5, The discharge cavity 63 is formed out of the range to which the 2nd adhesives layer 32 was applied near the attaching part molding cavity 37 of the injection molding mold 62, It has the composition of having established the exhaust passage 64 for discharging a polymeric material to the discharge cavity 63 in the opposite hand of the injection gates 39 of the attaching part molding cavities 37. The pressure of the polymeric material ejected and filled up with this composition in the attaching part molding cavity 37 in the process in which it goes up near an allowable limit value. The aperture shape of the exhaust passage 64 is designed so that some polymeric materials in the attaching part molding cavity 37 may be discharged by the discharge cavity 63 through the exhaust passage 64. [0061]

The narrow part 65 whose passage sectional area is flatter than other portions of a channel and small is formed in the exhaust passage 64. This narrow part 65 is formed so that it may be located in the periphery edge of the adhesives layer 32 formed in the adhesion scheduled region of the attaching part 20, or its neighborhood. Other composition is the same as said Example 1.

[0062]

According to a forming cycle, the shielding member 15 and the attaching part 20 are fabricated by being ejected and filled up with a polymeric material in each cavity 36 and 37 from each injection gates 38 and 39 in the injection molding mold 62, where the aperture

plate 12 and the positioning fix implement 18 are set. In that case, by the attaching part molding cavity 37, after filling up with the polymeric material ejected from the injection gates 39 mostly in the attaching part molding cavity 37, it arrives at the exhaust passage 64 located in the opposite hand of the injection gates 39. In the process in which a polymeric material is superfluously supplied in this attaching part molding cavity 37, and the pressure of a polymeric material rises to near an allowable limit value. A part for the excess of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 is extruded with a following polymeric material, and it is discharged by the discharge cavity 63, and it is restricted so that the pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 may not exceed an allowable limit value.

[0063]

In this forming cycle, as shown in <u>drawing 15</u>, the attaching part 20 fabricated by the attaching part molding cavity 37 and the discharge polymer part 66 fabricated by the discharge cavity 63, It will be in the state where it was connected by the connecting part 67 fabricated by the exhaust passage 64, and the thin figure part 68 will be fabricated by a part of this connecting part 67 by the narrow part 65.

[0064]

What is necessary is to carry out whether the thin figure part 68 formed in the connecting part 67 is torn, cutting, etc., to separate the attaching part 20 and the discharge polymer part 66 in the thin figure part 68 after a forming cycle, and just to remove the discharge polymer part 66, when the discharge polymer part 66 needs to be removed. [0065]

In this example 5 described above, the discharge cavity 63 which is open for free passage via the exhaust passage 64 to the attaching part molding cavity 37 is formed, Since some polymeric materials in the attaching part molding cavity 37 were discharged to the discharge cavity 63 via the exhaust passage 64 so that the pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 might not exceed an allowable limit value, The pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 can be raised moderately, restricting so that the pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 may not exceed an allowable limit value, Securing the adhesive strength and the moldability of the attaching part 20 and the aperture plate 12 which are fabricated with the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37, an excessive pressure can be prevented from being added to the aperture plate 12, and the crack of the aperture plate 12 and generating of a crack can be prevented.

[0066]

Although there are many polymeric materials ejected first, and the heat taken by contact with a channel (the runner 40, sprue 42 grade) or the cavity 37 carries out a temperature fall and begins to solidify them by a flowing process, Since such a polymeric material it began to solidify can be extruded from the attaching part molding cavity 37 to the discharge cavity 63 with a following polymeric material, it can be filled up with the polymeric material

fused good in the attaching part molding cavity 37. For this reason, the adhesive strength and the moldability of the attaching part 20 and the aperture plate 12 which are fabricated with the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 can be raised further. And there is also an advantage that this effect is realizable with the easy composition which forms the discharge cavity 63 and the exhaust passage 64. [0067]

And in this example 5, since the exhaust passage 64 was established in the opposite hand of the injection gates 39 of the attaching part molding cavities 37, The polymeric material ejected from the injection gates 39 arrives at the exhaust passage 64 located in the opposite hand of the injection gates 39 after filling up mostly in the attaching part molding cavity 37, and is discharged by the discharge cavity 63, It can be certainly filled up with a polymeric material to all the corners in the attaching part molding cavity 37, without leaving the non-filling portion of a polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37. [0068]

Fabricate the thin figure part 68 in this example 5 by the narrow part 65 to a part of connecting part 67 fabricated by the exhaust passage 64, and whether this thin figure part's 68 being torn, cutting, etc. are carried out, Since it was made to separate the attaching part 20 and the discharge polymer part 66 in the thin figure part 68, facilitating of the work which separates the attaching part 20 and the discharge polymer part 66 can be carried out. The shape of the narrow part 65 may not be limited flatly, for example, circular, an ellipse form, a triangle, a quadrangle, etc. may be sufficient as sectional shape.

[Example 6]

[0069]

Next, Example 6 of this invention is described using drawing 16.

The pressure sensor 70 (pressure detection means) with which the injection molding mold 69 of this example 6 detects the pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37, and the opening and closing valve 71 which opens and closes the sprue 42 (supply route) by which a polymeric material is supplied in the attaching part molding cavity 37 are formed. The opening-and-closing drive of this opening and closing valve 71 is carried out by the actuators 72, such as an oil hydraulic cylinder, and the output signal of the pressure sensor 70 is inputted into the control apparatus 73 of the injection molding mold 69. This control apparatus 73 controls the actuator 72 based on the pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 detected with the pressure sensor 70, and controls the opening and closing valve 71, By controlling the amount of supply of the polymeric material into the attaching part molding cavity 37, it restricts so that the pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 may not exceed an allowable limit value. These pressure sensor 70, the opening and closing valve 71, the actuator 72, and control apparatus 73 grade play a role of a pressure-buildup limit means. Other composition is the same as said Example 1. [0070]

According to a forming cycle, the shielding member 15 and the attaching part 20 are fabricated by being ejected and filled up with a polymeric material in each cavity 36 and 37 from each injection gates 38 and 39 in the injection molding mold 69, where the aperture plate 12 and the positioning fix implement 18 are set. In that case, the control apparatus 73 judges whether the pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 detected with the pressure sensor 70 reached the predetermined decision value (it is the same as for example, an allowable limit value, or is a value somewhat lower than it). [0071]

If the pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 has not reached a decision value, a polymeric material is supplied in the attaching part molding cavity 37 by holding the opening and closing valve 71 to an open position (position shown in drawing 16 as a solid line), and holding the sprue 42 to an opened condition. [0072]

Then, when the pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 reaches a decision value, supply of the polymeric material into the attaching part molding cavity 37 is suspended by moving the opening and closing valve 71 to a fully closed position (position shown in <u>drawing 16</u> by a dotted line), and closing the sprue 42. This restricts so that the pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 may not exceed an allowable limit value.

[0073]

May change suitably the control method of the opening and closing valve 71, and for example, It may be made to restrict so that the pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 may not exceed an allowable limit value by making small the opening of the opening and closing valve 71 according to the detection pressure power of the pressure sensor 70, and decreasing the supply flow rate of the polymeric material into the attaching part molding cavity 37.

[0074]

Since the pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 is controllable by this example 6 described above, supervising the actual pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 with the pressure sensor 70, The pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 can be restricted with sufficient accuracy to below an allowable limit value, and the crack of the aperture plate 12 and generating of a crack can be prevented more certainly, and the adhesive strength and the moldability of the attaching part 20 and the aperture plate 12 can also be raised.

[0075]

Although the opening and closing valve 71 was formed in the supply route (sprue 42) which supplies a polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 in this example 6, An opening and closing valve is provided in the exhaust passage which discharges the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37, It may be made to restrict so that

the pressure of the polymeric material in the attaching part molding cavity 37 may not exceed an allowable limit value by controlling the valve-opening timing or the opening of an opening and closing valve based on the detection pressure power of the pressure sensor 70, and controlling the discharge of the polymeric material out of the attaching part molding cavity 37.

[0076]

As well as said Example 1 where the positioning fix implement 18 is set in the injection molding mold 62 (65), fabricated the attaching part 20 in each above-mentioned Examples 5 and 6, but. After fabricating the attaching part 20, it may be made to equip the attaching part 20 with the positioning fix implement 18 like said Example 2. [0077]

Like said Example 3, in carrying out simultaneous shaping of the positioning member 50 by injection molding of the same polymeric material as the shielding member 15, It may be made for a pressure-buildup limit means to restrict so that the pressure of the polymeric material with which it was ejected and filled up in the positioning member molding cavity 54 for fabricating the positioning member 50 may not exceed an allowable limit value. Also in each above-mentioned Examples 2-6, the portion of injection gates is automatically fractured at the time of unmolding of a window assembly.

Although the position of the spreading head 28 is fixed and it was made to move the aperture plate 12 (56) according to a bonding agent applying process in each abovementioned Examples 1-6 described above, the position of the aperture plate 12 (56) is fixed and it may be made to move the spreading head 28. [0079]

although adhesives were continuously applied to each adhesion scheduled region, it is discontinuous, and it separates into each adhesion scheduled region, and may be made to boil and apply adhesives to it in each above-mentioned Examples 1-6

This invention skips a bonding agent applying process, obtains the aperture plate with which adhesives were beforehand applied to each adhesion scheduled region, and it may be made to manufacture a window assembly in each above-mentioned Examples 1-6. [0080]

Although the aperture plate 12 with which the opaque coloring layer 14 was formed beforehand at somewhere else was bought in in each above-mentioned Examples 1-6, the process of forming the opaque coloring layer 14 may be added to the aperture plate 12 in front of a bonding agent applying process.

When the watertightness or the airtightness between a window assembly and a window frame section are not required severely, it replaces with sealant and may be made to use the sponge-like sealant which has adhesiveness.

[0081]

This invention is limited to neither the window assembly for the rear windows of a car, nor

the window assembly for quarter windows, but may be applied to the window assembly for front windows, the window assembly for side windows, etc. This invention is not limited to the window assembly for cars, but is widely applied to the window assembly for vehicles other than a car, the window assembly for buildings, the window assembly for structures, etc., and can be carried out.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[0082]

[Drawing 1]It is a front view of the important section of the window assembly in Example 1 of this invention.

[Drawing 2]It is an A-A sectional view of drawing 1.

[Drawing 3]It is a B-B sectional view of drawing 1.

[Drawing 4]It is a perspective view showing the outline composition of an adhesive coater.

[Drawing 5]It is a back view of the important section of the aperture plate for explaining the coating method of adhesives.

[Drawing 6]It is a sectional view of the important section of the injection molding mold of Example 1.

[Drawing 7]It is a back view of the important section of the window assembly of Example 1.

[Drawing 8]It is a sectional view of the important section of the injection molding mold of Example 2.

[Drawing 9]It is a sectional view of the important section of the window assembly of Example 3.

[Drawing 10] It is a sectional view of the important section of the injection molding mold of Example 3.

[Drawing 11] It is a front view of the window assembly of Example 4.

[Drawing 12] It is a C-C sectional view of drawing 11.

[Drawing 13] It is a sectional view of the important section of the injection molding mold of Example 5.

[Drawing 14] It is a top view of the attaching part molding cavity of the injection molding mold of Example 5, a discharge cavity, and its periphery.

[Drawing 15]It is a sectional view of the important section of the window assembly of Example 5.

[Drawing 16] It is a sectional view of the important section of the injection molding mold of Example 6.

[Description of Notations]

[0083]

11 [ -- Opaque coloring layer, ] -- A window assembly, 12 -- An aperture plate, 13 -- A window frame section, 14 15 -- A shielding member, 18 -- A positioning fix implement (positioning member), 19 -- Pedestal section, 20 [ -- Adhesive coater, ] -- An attaching part, 21 -- An engagement part, 23 -- An engagement hole, 24 28 -- a spreading head and 29 -- an adhesive application part and 31 -- the -- The adhesives layer of one, and 32 -- the -- the

adhesives layer of two. 35 -- An injection molding mold, 36 -- A shielding member molding cavity, 37 -- Attaching part molding cavity, 38 -- The injection gates for shielding member shaping, 39 -- Injection gates for attaching part shaping, 43 -- The injection gates for positioning member shaping, 47 -- Sealant, 48 -- Injection molding mold, 49 [ -- Positioning member molding cavity, ] -- A window assembly, 50 -- A positioning member, 53 -- An injection molding mold, 54 55 [ -- A window frame section, 62 / -- Injection molding mold, ] -- A window assembly, 56 -- An aperture plate, 57 -- A shielding member, 59 63 -- A discharge cavity (pressure-buildup limit means), 64 -- Exhaust passage (pressure-buildup limit means), 72 / -- An actuator (pressure-buildup limit means), 73 / -- Control apparatus (pressure-buildup limit means) ] -- A narrow part, 69 -- An injection molding mold, 70 -- A pressure sensor (pressure-buildup limit means), 71

[Translation done.]

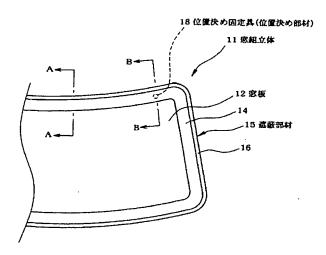
#### \* NOTICES \*

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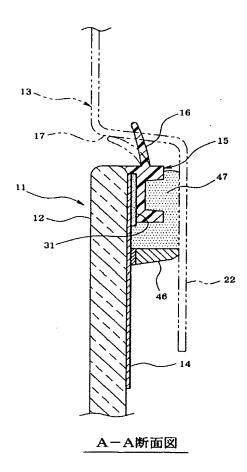
- 1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.\*\*\*\* shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

#### **DRAWINGS**

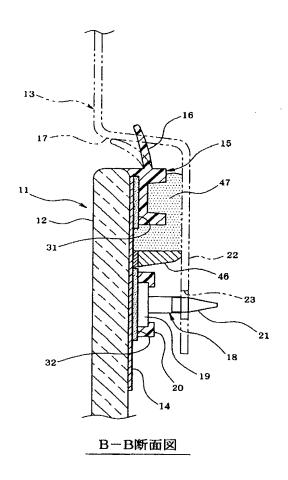
### [Drawing 1]



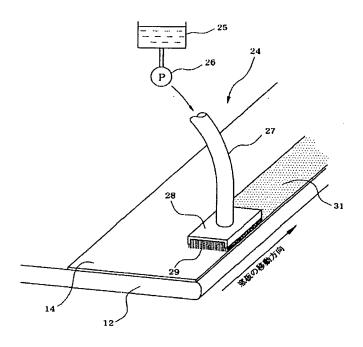
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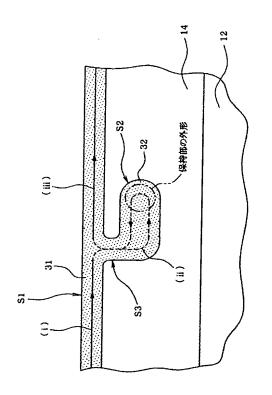
[Drawing 3]



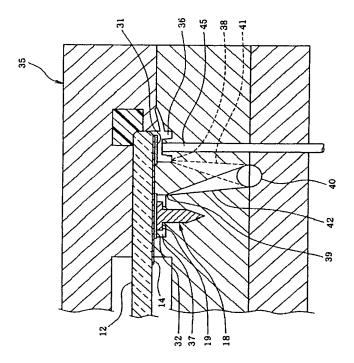
[Drawing 4]



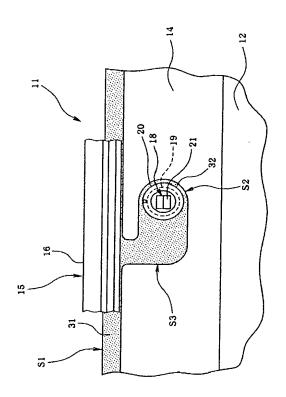
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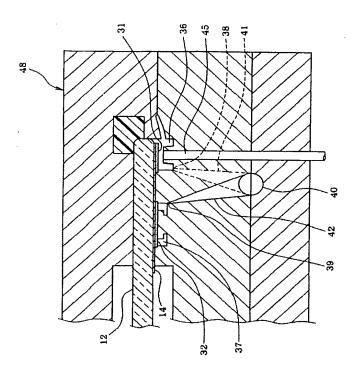
# [Drawing 6]



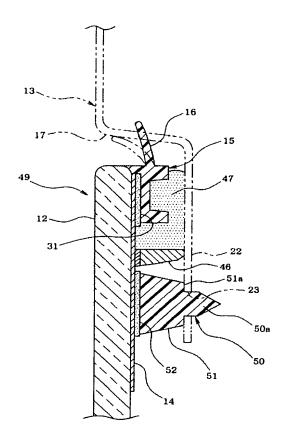
# [Drawing 7]



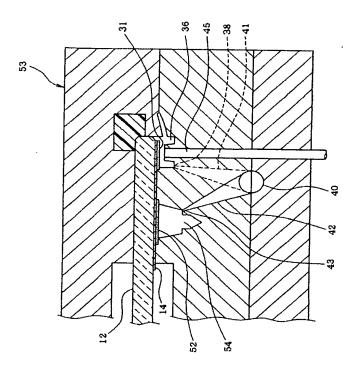
[Drawing 8]



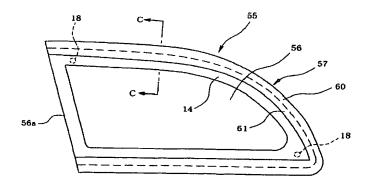
# [Drawing 9]



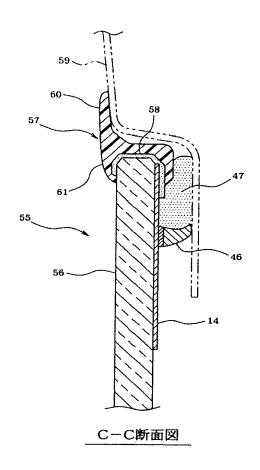
[Drawing 10]



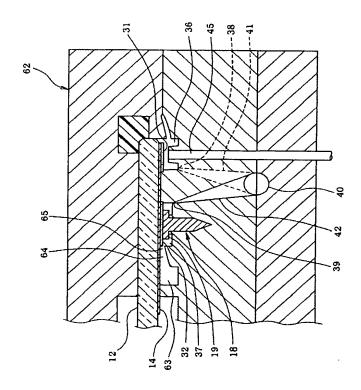
## [Drawing 11]



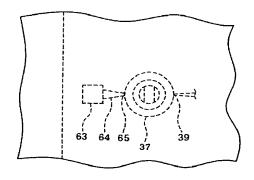
## [Drawing 12]



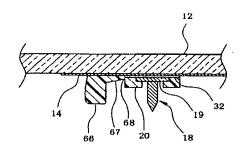
[Drawing 13]



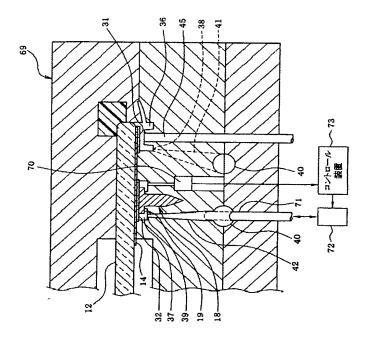
## [Drawing 14]



## [Drawing 15]



## [Drawing 16]



[Translation done.]

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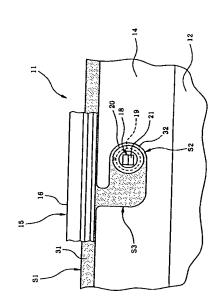
(54) 【発明の名称】 窓組立体の製造方法

## (57)【要約】

【課題】 窓組立体を製造する際の製造能率及び製 造品質を向上させる。

【解決手段】 接着剤塗布工程で、窓板12の裏面 のうちの遮蔽部材 1 5 の接着予定領域 S 1 と、位置決め 固定具18及びこれを保持する保持部20の接着予定領 域S2に、接着剤を連続的に塗布する(又は非連続で分 離して塗布する)。その後、成形工程で、遮蔽部材15 を成形するためのキャビティと保持部20を成形するた めのキャビティとを独立して設けて各キャビティにそれ ぞれ射出ゲートを設けた射出成形型内に、窓板12と位 置決め固定具18をセットして、所定のポリマー材料を 各射出ゲートから各キャビティ内に射出して充填するこ とで、遮蔽部材 1 5 と保持部 2 0 を独立して成形して遮 蔽部材15と保持部20を各接着剤層31、32を介し て窓板12の裏面に接着固定する。

【選択図】 図7



業株式会社内

## 【特許請求の範囲】

## 【請求項1】

所定の窓枠部に装着可能な窓板に、前記窓板と前記窓枠部との間の隙間を塞ぐために前記窓板の少なくとも一部の外周縁に沿って一体的に形成されたポリマー材料製の長尺な遮蔽部材と、前記窓板を前記窓枠部に対して位置決めするために前記窓板の外周縁の裏面で前記遮蔽部材から前記窓板の面中心側に離れて固着された位置決め部材とを設けた窓組立体を製造する方法であって、

前記窓板のうちの前記遮蔽部材の接着予定領域と、前記位置決め部材及びこれを保持する保持部の接着予定領域に、接着剤を塗布する接着剤塗布工程と、

前記遮蔽部材を成形するためのキャビティと前記保持部を成形するためのキャビティとを独立して設けて各キャビティにそれぞれ射出ゲートを設けた射出成形型内に、前記接着剤が塗布された窓板と前記位置決め部材をセットして、所定のポリマー材料を各射出ゲートから各キャビティ内に射出して充填することで、前記遮蔽部材と前記保持部を成形して前記遮蔽部材と前記保持部を前記接着剤を介して前記窓板に接着固定する成形工程と

を含むことを特徴とする窓組立体の製造方法。

## 【請求項2】

所定の窓枠部に装着可能な窓板に、前記窓板と前記窓枠部との間の隙間を塞ぐために前記窓板の少なくとも一部の外周縁に沿って一体的に形成されたポリマー材料製の長尺な遮蔽部材と、前記窓板を前記窓枠部に対して位置決めするために前記窓板の外周縁の裏面で前記遮蔽部材から前記窓板の面中心側に離れて固着された位置決め部材とを設けた窓組立体を製造する方法であって、

前記窓板のうちの前記遮蔽部材の接着予定領域と前記位置決め部材を保持する保持部の接着予定領域に、接着剤を塗布する接着剤塗布工程と、

前記遮蔽部材を成形するためのキャビティと前記保持部を成形するためのキャビティとを独立して設けて各キャビティにそれぞれ射出ゲートを設けた射出成形型内に、前記接着削が塗布された窓板をセットして、所定のポリマー材料を各射出ゲートから各キャビティ内に射出して充填することで、前記遮蔽部材と前記保持部を成形して前記遮蔽部材と前記保持部を前記接着剤を介して前記窓板に接着固定する成形工程と、

前記成形工程後に前記保持部に前記位置決め部材を装着する工程と

を含むことを特徴とする窓組立体の製造方法。

## 【請求項3】

所定の窓枠部に装着可能な窓板に、前記窓板と前記窓枠部との間の隙間を塞ぐために前記窓板の少なくとも一部の外周縁に沿って一体的に形成されたポリマー材料製の長尺な遮蔽部材と、前記窓板を前記窓枠部に対して位置決めするために前記窓板の外周縁の裏面で前記遮蔽部材から前記窓板の面中心側に離れて固着された位置決め部材とを設けた窓組立体を製造する方法であって、

前記窓板のうちの前記遮蔽部材の接着予定領域と前記位置決め部材の接着予定領域に、接着剤を塗布する接着剤塗布工程と、

前記遮蔽部材を成形するためのキャビティと前記位置決め部材を成形するためのキャビティとを独立して設けて各キャビティにそれぞれ射出ゲートを設けた射出成形型内に、前記接着剤が塗布された窓板をセットして、所定のポリマー材料を各射出ゲートから各キャビティ内に射出して充填することで、前記遮蔽部材と前記位置決め部材を成形して前記遮蔽部材と前記位置決め部材を成形工程と

を含むことを特徴とする窓組立体の製造方法。

## 【請求項4】

前記接着剤塗布工程において、前記窓板のうちの前記位置決め部材及び/又は前記保持部の接着予定領域に塗布される接着剤の塗布範囲を、前記位置決め部材及び/又は前記保持部の接着側の端面の外形よりも広くすることを特徴とする請求項1乃至3のいずれかに記載の窓組立体の製造方法。

#### 【請求項5】

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前記接着剤塗布工程において、前記窓板に前記接着剤を塗布する塗布ヘッドの位置を固定して前記窓板を移動させることを特徴とする請求項1乃至4のいずれかに記載の窓組立体の製造方法。

## 【請求項6】

前記接着剤塗布工程において、前記窓板のうちの前記遮蔽部材の接着予定領域と、前記位置決め部材及/又は前記保持部の接着予定領域に、両方の接着予定領域の接着剤層が所定の接着剤連続領域を介して連続するように接着剤を連続的に塗布することを特徴とする請求項1乃至5のいずれかに記載の窓組立体の製造方法。

## 【請求項7】

所定の窓枠部に装着可能な窓板に、前記窓板と前記窓枠部との間の隙間を塞ぐために前記窓板の少なくとも一部の外周縁に沿って一体的に形成されたポリマー材料製の長尺な遮蔽部材と、前記窓板を前記窓枠部に対して位置決めするために前記窓板の外周縁の裏面で前記遮蔽部材から前記窓板の面中心側に離れて固着された位置決め部材とを設けた窓組立体を製造する方法であって、

前記窓板は、前記遮蔽部材の接着予定領域と、前記位置決め部材及びこれを保持する保持部の接着予定領域に、接着剤が塗布されたものを用い、

前記遮蔽部材を成形するためのキャビティと前記保持部を成形するためのキャビティとを独立して設けて各キャビティにそれぞれ射出ゲートを設けた射出成形型内に、前記接着剤が塗布された窓板と前記位置決め部材をセットして、所定のポリマー材料を各射出ゲートから各キャビティ内に射出して充填することで、前記遮蔽部材と前記保持部を成形して前記遮蔽部材と前記保持部を前記接着剤を介して前記窓板に接着固定する成形工程と

を含むことを特徴とする窓組立体の製造方法。

## 【請求項8】

所定の窓枠部に装着可能な窓板に、前記窓板と前記窓枠部との間の隙間を塞ぐために前記窓板の少なくとも一部の外周縁に沿って一体的に形成されたポリマー材料製の長尺な遮蔽部材と、前記窓板を前記窓枠部に対して位置決めするために前記窓板の外周縁の裏面で前記遮蔽部材から前記窓板の面中心側に離れて固着された位置決め部材とを設けた窓組立体を製造する方法であって、

前記窓板は、前記遮蔽部材の接着予定領域と前記位置決め部材を保持する保持部の接着予定領域に、接着剤が塗布されたものを用い、

前記遮蔽部材を成形するためのキャビティと前記保持部を成形するためのキャビティとを独立して設けて各キャビティにそれぞれ射出ゲートを設けた射出成形型内に、前記接着別が塗布された窓板をセットして、所定のポリマー材料を各射出ゲートから各キャビティ内に射出して充填することで、前記遮蔽部材と前記保持部を成形して前記遮蔽部材と前記保持部を前記接着剤を介して前記窓板に接着固定する成形工程と、

前記成形工程後に前記保持部に前記位置決め部材を装着する工程と

## を含むことを特徴とする窓組立体の製造方法。

## 【請求項9】

所定の窓枠部に装着可能な窓板に、前記窓板と前記窓枠部との間の隙間を塞ぐために前記窓板の少なくとも一部の外周縁に沿って一体的に形成されたポリマー材料製の長尺な遮蔽部材と、前記窓板を前記窓枠部に対して位置決めするために前記窓板の外周縁の裏面で前記遮蔽部材から前記窓板の面中心側に離れて固着された位置決め部材とを設けた窓組立体を製造する方法であって、

前記窓板は、前記遮蔽部材の接着予定領域と前記位置決め部材の接着予定領域に、接着剤が塗布されたものを用い、

前記遮蔽部材を成形するためのキャビティと前記位置決め部材を成形するためのキャビティとを独立して設けて各キャビティにそれぞれ射出ゲートを設けた射出成形型内に、前記接着剤が塗布された窓板をセットして、所定のポリマー材料を各射出ゲートから各キャビティ内に射出して充填することで、前記遮蔽部材と前記位置決め部材を成形して前記遮蔽部材と前記位置決め部材を成形して前記遮蔽部材と前記位置決め部材を前記接着剤を介して前記窓板に接着固定する成形工程と

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を含むことを特徴とする窓組立体の製造方法。

## 【請求項10】

前記成形工程において、予め前記窓板のうちの少なくとも前記接着剤の塗布部分を加熱 しておくことを特徴とする請求項1乃至9のいずれかに記載の窓組立体の製造方法。

#### 【請求項11】

前記成形工程において、前記保持部を成形するためのキャビティ又は前記位置決め部材を成形するためのキャビティ(以下これらを「特定キャビティ」と総称する)内に射出して充填したポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように圧力上昇制限手段により制限することを特徴とする請求項1乃至10のいずれかに記載の窓組立体の製造方法。

## 【請求項12】

前記圧力上昇制限手段は、前記特定キャビティに排出路を介して連通する排出キャビティを備え、前記特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように前記特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の一部を前記排出路を通って前記排出キャビティに排出することを特徴とする請求項11に記載の窓組立体の製造方法。

### 【請求項13】

前記特定キャビティのうちの射出ゲートの反対側に、前記排出路を設けたことを特徴とする請求項12に記載の窓組立体の製造方法。

## 【請求項14】

前記排出路の少なくとも一部に、流路断面積が流路の他の部分よりも小さい狭小部を設け、

前記成形工程において、前記特定キャビティによる成形部分と前記排出キャビティによる成形部分とを連結する前記排出路による成形部分の少なくとも一部を前記狭小部によって細身に成形し、前記成形工程後に前記特定キャビティによる成形部分と前記排出キャビティによる成形部分とを前記狭小部による細身部分で分離可能にすることを特徴とする請求項12又は13に記載の窓組立体の製造方法。

## 【請求項15】

前記圧力上昇制限手段は、前記特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の圧力を検出する圧力検出手段と、前記特定キャビティ内にポリマー材料を供給する供給路を開閉又は開度調節する開閉弁とを備え、前記圧力検出手段の検出圧力に基づいて前記開閉弁の閉弁タイミング又は開度を制御して前記特定キャビティ内へのポリマー材料の供給量を制御することで前記特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように制限することを特徴とする請求項11に記載の窓組立体の製造方法。

【請求項16】

前記圧力上昇制限手段は、前記特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の圧力を検出する圧力検出手段と、前記特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料を排出する排出路を開閉又は開度調節する開閉弁とを備え、前記圧力検出手段の検出圧力に基づいて前記開閉弁の開弁タイミング又は開度を制御して前記特定キャビティ内からのポリマー材料の排出量を制御することで前記特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように制限することを特徴とする請求項11に記載の窓組立体の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【技術分野】

[0001]

本発明は、自動車等の窓枠部に装着される窓組立体の製造方法に関するものである。
【背景技術】

[0002]

一般に、自動車の窓枠部に装着される窓組立体は、窓板の外周縁に沿って、窓板と窓枠部との間の隙間を塞ぐための長尺な遮蔽部材が設けられ、この窓板の外周縁の裏面と窓枠部との間に、ペースト状のシーラントを介在させて硬化させることで、窓組立体を窓枠部に接着固定すると共に、窓組立体と窓枠部との間をシールするようにしている。また、ペースト状のシーラントが完全に硬化するまでには通常で二昼夜(例えば48時間程度)を

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要するため、窓組立体を窓枠部に装着する際には、窓板の外周縁の裏面の所定箇所に設けた固定具を、窓枠部に形成した係合孔に係合させて、窓枠部に対して窓組立体を位置決めした状態で仮止めすることで、シーラントが硬化するまでの間に、窓組立体が位置ずれすることを防止するようにしている。

[0003]

このように、窓板に遮蔽部材と固定具を設けた窓組立体を製造する場合は、例えば、特許文献1(特許2554537号公報)に記載されているように、窓板のうちの遮蔽部材の接着予定領域と、固定具を保持する保持部の接着予定領域に、接着剤を非連続で分離して塗布し、その後、射出成形型内に、接着剤を塗布した窓板と固定具をセットして、遮蔽部材を成形するためのキャビティ内に射出された樹脂材料を、材料流動用キャビティを介して保持部を成形するためのキャビティへも流動させることで、遮蔽部材と保持部を材料流動用連結部で連結した形状に成形して遮蔽部材と保持部を窓板に接着固定した後、材料流動用連結部を除去するようにしたものがある。

【特許文献1】特許2554537号公報(第2頁等)

【発明の開示】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

[0004]

しかし、上記特許文献 1 の製造方法では、遮蔽部材と保持部を材料流動用連結部で連結した形状に成形するため、成形後に、材料流動用連結部を除去する作業が必要となる。しかも、材料流動用連結部を除去する際に、材料流動用連結部の分離予定部にナイフ等の刃物で切れ目を入れる(又は分離予定部を刃物で切断する)場合には、刃物で窓板に傷を付けてしまうおそれがある。

[0005]

本発明は、これらの事情を考慮してなされたものであり、従って、本発明の目的は、窓組立体を製造する際の製造能率及び製造品質を向上させることができる窓組立体の製造方法を提供することにある。

【課題を解決するための手段】

[0006]

[0007]

この方法では、遮蔽部材成形用のキャビティと保持部成形用のキャビティを独立して設けて各キャビティにそれぞれ射出ゲートを設けた射出成形型を用いるので、遮蔽部材と保持部をそれぞれ独立して成形することができる。このため、従来のように遮蔽部材と保持部を材料流動用連結部で連結した形状に成形する場合に比べて、材料流動用連結部を除去する作業が不要となり、その分、窓組立体の製造工程を簡素化させて製造能率を向上させることができる。しかも、材料流動用連結部の除去作業に伴う窓板の傷付きや除去を手作業で行うときには手指の怪我等の不具合も未然に防止することができ、製造品質及び作業安全性を向上させることができる。

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## [0008]

ところで、成形型内に位置決め部材をセットした状態で遮蔽部材と保持部を成形する場合は、成形型のキャビティ形状や位置決め部材の形状に対する制約が多くなる。

そこで、請求項2のように、所定のポリマー材料により遮蔽部材と保持部を成形した後に、保持部に、予め別に作製しておいた位置決め部材を装着するようにしても良い。このようにすれば、成形時に成形型内に位置決め部材をセットする必要が無くなるため、成形型のキャビティ形状や位置決め部材の形状に対する制約が少なくなり、成形型の構成を簡素化できると共に、位置決め部材の設計の自由度も増大させることができる。

## [0009]

また、請求項3のように、所定のポリマー材料により遮蔽部材と位置決め部材とを同時に射出成形するようにしても良い。このようにすれば、遮蔽部材を成形するポリマー材料で位置決め部材を成形することができ、部品点数を削減することができると共に、位置決め部材を取り付ける手間が不要となる。

## [0010]

また、請求項4のように、接着剤塗布工程において、窓板のうちの位置決め部材や保持部の接着予定領域に塗布される接着剤の塗布範囲を、位置決め部材の接着側の端面の外形よりも広くすることが好ましい。このようにすれば、接着剤層の塗布範囲に仮に多少の位置ずれやばらつきが生じても、位置決め部材や保持部の端面全体を接着剤層に確実に密着させることができるため、位置決め部材や保持部を窓板に確実に接着固定することができる。

#### [0011]

更に、請求項5のように、接着剤塗布工程で、窓板に接着剤を塗布する塗布ヘッドの位置を固定して窓板を移動させるようにしても良い。このようにすれば、塗布ヘッドを移動させて接着剤を塗布する場合に比べて、接着剤塗布装置の構成を簡略化して低コスト化することができると共に、接着剤塗布工程の終了後に、それまで窓板を移動させていたロボット等のシステムを引き続き使用して窓板をスムーズに次の工程(例えば、加熱・乾燥工程)へ搬送することができる。

## [0012]

また、請求項6のように、接着削塗布工程において、窓板のうちの遮蔽部材の接着予定領域と、位置決め部材及/又は保持部の接着予定領域に、両方の接着予定領域の接着削層が所定の接着削連続領域を介して連続するように接着削を連続的に塗布するようにして連続するように接着削を連続的に塗布するようにして要がなく、発着削塗布作業を効率良く行うことができると共に、各接着予定領域に接着削を均一に塗布することができ、各接着予定領域の接着削層の厚さや乾燥時間をほぼ同程度にして安定した接着強度を得ることができる。

## [0013]

尚、請求項7~9に記載の発明は、それぞれ請求項1~請求項3の接着剤塗布工程を省略して、予め各接着予定領域に接着剤が塗布された窓板を入手して窓組立体を製造するようにしたものである。このようにしても、それぞれ請求項1~請求項3と同様の効果を得ることができる。

## [0014]

更に、請求項10のように、成形工程を行う際に、予め、窓板のうちの少なくとも接着 剤の塗布部分を加熱しておくようにしても良い。このようにすれば、ポリマー材料の射出 時に、窓板に塗布された接着剤の溶剤を安定して揮発させておくことができ、接着強度を を定化ざせることができる。

## [0015]

ところで、窓組立体の製造に用いる射出成形型は、長尺な遮蔽部材を成形するためのキャビティの容積に比べて、保持部を成形するためのキャビティや位置決め部材を成形するためのキャビティ(以下これらを「特定キャビティ」と総称する)の容積が格段に小さいため、成形工程で各キャビティにポリマー材料を射出して充填する際に、特定キャビティ

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内のポリマー材料の圧力が高くなり過ぎて、長時間に渡って窓板に大きな圧力が加わって しまい、窓板にひびや割れが発生することがある。

## [0016]

この対策として、請求項11のように、成形工程において、特定キャビティ(保持部を 成形するためのキャビティ又は位置決め部材を成形するためのキャビティ)内に射出して 充填したポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように圧力上昇制限手段により制限 するようにすると良い。このようにすれば、圧力上昇制限手段により特定キャビティ内の ポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように制限しながら特定キャビティ内のポリ マー材料の圧力を適度に上昇させることができるため、特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料 で成形される保持部や位置決め部材と窓板との接着強度や成形性を確保しながら、窓板に 過大な圧力が加わることを防止して、窓板のひびや割れの発生を防止することができる。

## [0017]

圧力上昇制限手段の具体例として、請求項12のように、特定キャビティに排出路を介 して連通する排出キャビティを設け、特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界 値を越えないように特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の一部を排出路を通って排出キャビ ティに排出するように構成しても良い。この構成では、特定キャビティ内にポリマー材料 が過剰に供給されても、その過剰分のポリマー材料を特定キャビティから押し出して排出 キャビティに排出することができ、特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値 を越えないように制限することができる。また、最初に射出されたポリマー材料は、流路 やキャビティで奪われる熱が多く、流動過程で温度低下して固化し始めるが、このような 固化し始めたポリマー材料を後続のポリマー材料によって特定キャビティから押し出すこ とができるため、特定キャビティ内には、良好に溶融したポリマー材料のみを充填するこ とができる。このため、特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料で成形される保持部や位置決め 部材と窓板との接着強度や成形性を更に向上させることができる。しかも、この効果を特 定キャビティに連通する排出キャビティを設けるだけの簡単な構成で実現できるという利

## [0018]

この場合、請求項13のように、特定キャビティのうちの射出ゲートの反対側に、ポリ マー材料を排出キャビティに排出するための排出路を設けるようにすると良い。このよう にすれば、射出ゲートから射出されたポリマー材料が、特定キャビティ内に充填された後 に射出ゲートの反対側に位置する排出路に到達して排出キャビティに排出されるため、特 定キャビティ内にポリマー材料の未充填部分を残すことなく、特定キャビティ内の隅々ま でポリマー材料を確実に充填することができる。 [0019]

また、成形工程後に、排出キャビティによって成形された部分を除去する場合には、請 求項14のように、排出路の少なくとも一部に、流路断面積が流路の他の部分よりも小さ い狭小部を設け、前記成形工程において、前記特定キャビティによる成形部分と前記排出 キャビティによる成形部分とを連結する前記排出路による成形部分の少なくとも一部を前 記狭小部によって細身に成形し、前記成形工程後に前記特定キャビティによる成形部分と 前記排出キャビティによる成形部分とを前記狭小部による細身部分で分離可能にするよう にしても良い。細身部分は容易に引き裂くか又は切断できるため、除去が必要なときには 、特定キャビティによる成形部分(保持部又は位置決め部材)と排出キャビティによる成 形部分とを分離する作業を容易化することができる。 [0020]

また、圧力上昇制限手段の他の具体例としては、請求項15のように、特定キャビティ 内のポリマー材料の圧力を検出する圧力検出手段と、特定キャビティ内にポリマー材料を 供給する供給路を開閉又は開度調節する開閉弁とを備え、前記圧力検出手段の検出圧力に 基づいて前記開閉弁の閉弁タイミング又は開度を制御して前記特定キャビティ内へのポリ マー材料の供給量を制御することで前記特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の圧力が許容限

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界値を越えないように制限するようにしても良い。このようにすれば、特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の実際の圧力を圧力検出手段で監視しながら、特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の圧力を制御することができるので、特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の圧力を精度良く許容限界値以下に制限することができ、窓板のひびや割れの発生をより確実に防止することができると共に、保持部や位置決め部材と窓板との接着強度や成形性も向上させることができる。

[0021]

或は、請求項16のように、特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の圧力を検出する圧力検出手段と、特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料を排出する排出路を開閉又は開度調節する開閉弁とを備え、前記圧力検出手段の検出圧力に基づいて前記開閉弁の開弁タイミング又は開度を制御して前記特定キャビティ内からのポリマー材料の排出量を制御することで前記特定キャビティ内のポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように制限するようにしても良い。このようにしても、前記請求項15と同様の効果を得ることができる。

【発明の効果】

[0022]

以上の説明から明らかなように、本発明によれば、材料流動用連結部を除去する作業が不要となるため、窓組立体の製造工程を簡素化させて製造能率を向上させることができると共に、材料流動用連結部の除去作業に伴う窓板の傷付きや手指の怪我等の不具合も未然に防止することができ、製造品質及び安全性を向上させることができるという優れた効果が得られる。

【発明を実施するための最良の形態】

[0023]

以下、本発明を自動車のウインドウ用の窓組立体に適用した6つの実施例1~6を説明する。

【実施例1】

[0024]

本発明の実施例1を図1乃至図7に基づいて説明する。まず、図1乃至図3に基づいてリヤウインドウ用の窓組立体11の概略構成を説明する。窓組立体11の窓板12(リヤウインドウガラス)は、該窓板12が装着される窓枠部13(図2参照)に対応した形状(例えば緩やかに湾曲した略長方形)に形成されている。この窓板12の裏面には、不透明着色層14(ガラス製の窓板の場合は「フリット層」ともいう)が窓板12の外周縁に沿って所定幅で形成され、この不透明着色層14によって、窓板12の表側から窓板12の外周縁の裏側が透けて見えないようになっている。

[0025]

また、図2に示すように、窓板12の裏面には、長尺な遮蔽部材15が窓板12の外周縁(不透明着色層14の外周縁)に沿って設けられている。この遮蔽部材15は、所定のポリマー材料の射出成形により成形されて窓板12の裏面の不透明着色層14に後述する第1の接着剤層31により接着固定されている。この遮蔽部材15の基部に一体成形された弾性変形可能なリップ部16が、窓枠部13の周壁部17に当接することで、窓板12と窓枠部13との間の隙間を塞ぐようになっている。

[0026]

更に、図3に示すように、窓板12の裏面の複数箇所には、窓板12を窓枠部13に対して位置決めした状態で仮止めするための位置決め固定具18(位置決め部材)が設けられている。この位置決め固定具18は、窓板13の裏面のうちの不透明着色層14の範囲内で遮蔽部材15から窓板12の面中心側に離れた位置に配置され、該位置決め固定具18の基端部に形成された円盤状の台座部19が保持部20に取り囲まれて保持されて窓。この保持部20は、遮蔽部材15と同じポリマー材料の射出成形により成形されて窓板12の裏面に後述する第2の接着剤層32により接着固定されている。位置決め固定具180、POM樹脂のような弾性材料で成形され、その先端部には、弾性変形可能な係合部21が一体成形され、窓組立体11を窓枠部13に装着する際に、位置決め固定具18の

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係合部21を、窓枠部13のフランジ部22に形成された係合孔23に弾性係合させることで、後述するシーラント47が硬化するまでの間、窓組立体11を窓枠部13に対して位置決めした状態で仮止めできるようになっている。

[0027]

次に、図4乃至図7に基づいて上記構成の窓組立体11の製造方法を説明する。まず、予め別の場所で不透明着色層14が形成された窓板12を準備し、接着剤塗布工程に進む。この接着剤塗布工程で用いる接着剤塗布装置24は、図4に示すように、接着剤シク25内に貯溜した液状の接着剤塗布装置24は、図4に示すように、接着剤シク25内に貯溜した液状の接着剤塗布部29を、図示しないスプリング等で窓板面側に向けて軽く付勢した状態で窓板12の裏面に接触させた位置で固定して、窓板12を水平方向にスライド移動させることで、窓板12の裏面に接着剤を塗布するようになる。塗布ヘッド28の接着剤塗布部29は、図4に示すように、ブラシ状部を孔質オファスナーのような類似材で形成しても良いし、或は、スポンジやフェルト等の多孔質材で形成するようにしても良い。

[0028]

この接着削塗布工程では、図5に示すように、窓板12の裏面のうちの遮蔽部材15の接着予定領域(以下「第1の接着予定領域」という)S1に、接着削を塗布して第1の接着削層31を形成し、位置決め固定具18及び保持部20の接着予定領域(以下「第2の接着予定領域」という)S2に、接着削を塗布して第2の接着削層32を形成する。その際、両方の接着予定領域S1、S2の接着削層31、32が、所定の接着削連続領域S3を介して連続するように接着削を連続的に塗布する。

[0029]

この場合、例えば、図示しない多関節型ロボットのハンドに窓板 1 2 を保持させて、次のようにして窓板 1 2 の裏面に接着剤を連続的に塗布する。

まず、図 5 に実線(i) で示すように、塗布ヘッド 2 8 が第 1 の接着予定領域 S 1 に沿って相対的にスライド移動するように窓板 1 2 を移動させて、第 1 の接着予定領域 S 1 に接着剤を塗布していく。

[0030]

そして、塗布ヘッド28が第2の接着予定領域S2に近付く毎に、図5に破線(ii)で示すように、塗布ヘッド28が第1の接着予定領域S1→接着剤連続領域S3→第2の接着予定領域S2→接着剤連続領域S3→第1の接着予定領域S1の経路で相対的に移動するように窓板12をスライド移動させて、第2の接着予定領域S2に接着剤を塗布する。その際、第2の接着予定領域S2に塗布される接着剤の塗布範囲を、位置決め固定具18の台座部19及び保持部20の接着側の端面の外形よりも広くする。尚、第1の接着予定領域S1に塗布される接着剤の塗布範囲についても、同様に、遮蔽部材15の幅よりも内側にやや広くすることが好ましい。

[0031]

その後、再び、図 5 に実線(iii) で示すように、塗布ヘッド 2 8 が第 1 の接着予定領域 S 1 に沿って相対的に移動するように窓板 1 2 を移動させて、第 1 の接着予定領域 S 1 に接着剤を塗布していく。上述した窓板 1 2 の移動は、ロボットのハンドを予め定めたプログラムにより駆動制御することで行うことができる。 【 0 0 3 2】

接着剤塗布工程の終了後、乾燥工程に進む。この乾燥工程では、接着剤が塗布された窓板12を乾燥炉等に入れて好ましくは窓板12全体を加熱する。これにより、窓板12の接着剤の塗布部分を加熱して、接着剤に含まれる溶剤の揮発を促進させる。尚、接着剤層の厚さは、理解を容易にするために、厚さ方向に拡大して図示されている。

[0033]

この乾燥工程の終了後、成形工程に進む。この成形工程で用いる射出成形型35は、図6に示すように、遮蔽部材15を成形するための遮蔽部材成形用キャビティ36と、位置決め固定具18の台座部19を保持する保持部20を成形するための保持部成形用キャビ

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ティ37とが独立して設けられている。遮蔽部材成形用キャビティ36の1箇所又はキャビティ36の長手方向に沿って複数箇所には、遮蔽部材成形用の射出ゲート38が設けられ、保持部成形用キャビティ37には、保持部成形用の射出ゲート39が設けられている。射出成形機の射出ノズル(図示せず)から射出された溶融ポリマー材料は、ランナー40→スプルー41→遮蔽部材成形用の射出ゲート38の経路で遮蔽部材成形用キャビティ36内に充填されると共に、ランナー40→スプルー42→保持部成形用の射出ゲート39の経路で保持部成形用キャビティ37内に充填されるようになっている。

## [0034]

この成形工程では、図6に示すように、まず、射出成形型35内に、接着剤が塗布された窓板12と位置決め固定具18をセットして、射出成形型35を閉じる。この後、溶融ポリマー材料を各射出ゲート38、39から各キャビティ36、37内に射出して充填した後、ポリマー材料を冷却固化又は硬化させることで、図7に示すように、遮蔽部材15と保持部20を、それぞれ接着目定する。この後、特部31、32を介して窓板12の裏面の不透明着色層14に接着固定する。この後、対射出成形型35を開いて、遮蔽部材15と保持部20が接着固定された窓組立体11を突き成形型35を開いて、遮蔽部材15と保持部20は、スプルー41、42かちそれぞれ射出ゲート38、39の部分で自動的に破断されて分離される。

#### [0035]

この成形工程で、遮蔽部材15と保持部20を成形するポリマー材料としては、例えば、ABS(アクリルニトリル/プタジエン/スチレン)、PVC(ポリ塩化ビニル)、P(ポリプロピレン)等の汎用熱可塑性樹脂を用いると良い。この他、PA(ポリアミド)、PC(ポリカーボネート)、PPE(ポリフェニレンエーテル)等のエンジニアリング熱可塑性樹脂、TPO(オレフィン系熱可塑性エラストマー)、SBC(スチレン系列型性エラストマー)、TPU(ウタン系熱可塑性エラストマー)、TPU(ウタンタン系熱可塑性エラストマー)等の熱可塑性エラストマー、反応してPU(ポリウレンタン系列型性エラストマー)等の熱可塑性エラストマー、反応してPU(ポリウレンのを生成するポリオールとイソシアネートの液状反応性混合材料を用いても良い。窓組立体11の使用環境を考慮してポリマー材料中に充填材、改質剤等を混入するようにしても良い。

#### [0036]

## [0037]

以上説明した本実施例1では、窓組立体11を製造する際の成形工程で、遮蔽部材成形用のキャビティ36と保持部成形用のキャビティ37を独立して設けて各キャビティ36、37にそれぞれサブマリンゲート式(又はトンネルゲート式)の射出ゲート38、39を設けた射出成形型35を用いて、遮蔽部材15と保持部20をそれぞれ独立して成形するようにしたので、窓組立体11を脱型するときに、射出ゲート38、39が自動的に破

断される。従って、従来のように遮蔽部材15と保持部20を材料流動用連結部で連結した形状に成形する場合に比べて、材料流動用連結部を除去する作業が不要となり、その分、窓組立体11の製造工程を簡素化させて製造能率を向上させることができる。また、材料流動用連結部の除去作業に伴う窓板12の傷付きや手指の怪我等の不具合も未然に防止することができ、製造品質及び作業安全性を向上させることができる。

[0038]

また、本実施例1では、接着剤塗布工程において、窓板12のうちの第2の接着予定領域S2(位置決め固定具18及び保持部20の接着予定領域)に塗布される接着剤の塗布範囲を、位置決め固定具18の台座部19及び保持部20の接着側の端面の外形よりも広くするようにしたので、保持部20の端面全体を接着剤層に確実に密着させることができ、保持部20を窓板12に確実に接着固定することができる。

[0039]

更に、本実施例1では、接着削塗布工程で、窓板12に接着削を塗布する塗布ヘッド28の位置を固定して窓板12を移動させるようにしたので、塗布ヘッド28を移動させて接着削を塗布する場合に比べて、接着削塗布装置24の構成を簡略化して低コスト化することができると共に、接着削塗布工程の終了後に、それまで窓板12を移動させていたロボット等のシステムを引き続き使用して窓板12をスムーズに次の加熱・乾燥工程へ搬送することができる。

[0040]

また、本実施例1では、接着削塗布工程で、窓板12のうちの第1の接着予定領域S1(遮蔽部材15の接着予定領域)と、第2の接着予定領域S2(位置決め固定具18及び保持部20の接着予定領域)に、両方の接着予定領域S1、S2の接着削層31、32が、接着削連続領域S3を介して連続するように接着削を連続的に塗布するようにしたので、窓板12に接着削を塗布する作業を複数回に分ける必要がなく、接着削塗布作業を簡易化して効率良く行うことができると共に、各接着予定領域S1、S2に接着削を均一に塗布することができ、各接着予定領域S1、S2の厚さや乾燥時間をほぼ同程度にして安定した接着強度を得ることができる。

[0041]

更に、本実施例1では、成形工程を行う前の乾燥工程で、予め、窓板12の接着剤の塗布部分を加熱しておくようにしたので、ポリマー材料の射出成形時には、窓板12に塗布された接着剤の溶剤を安定して揮発させておくことができ、接着強度を安定化させることができる。

【実施例2】

[0042]

次に、図8を用いて本発明の実施例2を説明する。但し、前記実施例1と実質的に同一部分には同一符号を付して説明を簡略化し、主として前記実施例1と異なる部分について説明する。

[0043]

前記実施例1では、射出成形型35内に位置決め固定具18をセットした状態で遮蔽部材15と保持部20を成形するようにしたが、本実施例2では、ポリマー材料により遮蔽部材15と保持部20を成形した後、予め別に作製しておいた位置決め固定具18を保持部20に装着するようにしている。

[0044]

図8に示すように、本実施例2において、成形工程で用いる射出成形型48は、位置決め固定具18をセットする空間が省略されている。そして、成形工程では、射出成形型48内に、前記実施例1と同じ方法で接着剤が塗布された窓板12のみをセットして、ポリマー材料を各射出ゲート38、39から各キャビティ36、37内に射出して充填することで、遮蔽部材15と保持部20を独立して成形して、遮蔽部材15と保持部20を各接着剤層31、32を介して窓板12の裏面の不透明着色層14に接着固定する。

この成形工程の終了後、予め別に作製しておいた位置決め固定具18を保持部20に装

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着する。

## [0045]

本実施例2では、ポリマー材料により遮蔽部材15と保持部20を成形した後、保持部20に位置決め固定具18を装着するようにしたので、成形時に成形型48内に位置決め固定具18をセットする必要が無くなって、成形型48のキャビティ形状や位置決め固定具18の形状に対する制約が少なくなり、成形型48の構成を簡素化できると共に、位置決め固定具18の設計の自由度も増大させることができて、複雑な形状の位置決め固定具18でも使用可能であるという利点がある。

## 【実施例3】

#### [0046]

次に、図9及び図10を用いて本発明の実施例3を説明する。但し、前記実施例1及び2と実質的に同一部分には同一符号を付して説明を簡略化し、主として前記実施例1及び2と異なる部分について説明する。

## [0047]

前記実施例2では、位置決め固定具18を保持する保持部20の部分のみを、遮蔽部材15と同じポリマー材料の射出成形により成形するようにしたが、本実施例3では、の位置決めでは、窓組立体49は、窓板12を窓枠部13に対して位置決めで間決めの形は、の位置決めの表別では、の位置決めの表別では、台座部51と、先端側がテーパ面となる小径の突起部50aとが同軸状に一体の表別で、窓組立体49を窓枠部13に装着する際に、位置決め部材50の突起部50aとが応急に当接させることで、フランジ部22と窓板12との間隔を一定に保った状態で、窓組立体49を窓枠部13に対して窓板12との間隔を一定に保った状態である。

## [0048]

上記構成の窓組立体49を製造する場合、接着剤塗布工程では、前記実施例1と同じ方法で、窓板12の裏面のうちの遮蔽部材15の接着予定領域と位置決め部材50の接着予定領域に、両方の接着予定領域の接着剤層31、52が接着剤連続領域を介して連続するように接着剤を連続的に塗布する。

#### [0049]

また、成形工程で用いる射出成形型 5 3 は、図 1 0 に示すように、遮蔽部材成形用キャビティ 3 6 と、位置決め部材 5 0 を成形するための位置決め部材成形用キャビティ 5 4 と、が独立して設けられている。遮蔽部材成形用キャビティ 3 6 の複数箇所には、遮蔽部材成形用の射出ゲート 3 8 が設けられ、位置決め部材成形用キャビティ 5 4 には、位置決め部材成形用の射出ゲート 4 3 が設けられている。

## [0050]

そして、成形工程では、射出成形型 5 3 内に、接着剤が塗布された窓板 1 2 のみをセットして、ポリマー材料を各射出ゲート 3 8、 4 3 から各キャビティ 3 6、 5 4 内に射出して充填することで、遮蔽部材 1 5 と位置決め部材 5 0 を独立して成形して、遮蔽部材 1 5 と位置決め部材 5 0 を各接着剤層 3 1、 5 2 を介して窓板 1 2 の裏面の不透明着色層 1 4 に接着固定する。

## [0051]

このようして製造した窓組立体 4 9 を窓枠部 1 3 に装着する際には、図9に示すように、窓板 1 2 の裏面に固定された各位置決め部材 5 0 の突起部 5 0 a を、それぞれ窓枠部 1 3 のフランジ部 2 2 の係合孔 2 3 に挿入して台座部 5 1 の端面 5 1 a をフランジ部 2 2 に当接させて、フランジ部 2 2 と窓板 1 2 との間隔を一定に保った状態で窓組立体 1 1 を窓枠部 1 3 に対して位置決めすることで、シーラント 4 7 が硬化するまでの間に、窓組立体 4 9 が位置ずれすることを防止する。

#### [0052]

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以上説明した本実施例3では、ポリマー材料により遮蔽部材15と位置決め部材50とを同時に射出成形するようにしたので、遮蔽部材15を成形するポリマー材料で位置決め部材50を成形することができ、部品点数を削減することができると共に、位置決め部材50を取り付ける手間が不要となり、窓組立体49の製造コストを安くすることができるという利点がある。

【実施例4】

[0053]

次に、本発明を自動車のクォーターウインドウ用の窓組立体に適用した実施例 4 を図 1 1 及び図 1 2 に基づいて説明する。但し、前記実施例 1 と実質的に同一部分には同一符号を付して説明を簡略化し、主として前記実施例 1 と異なる部分について説明する。

[0054]

図11及び図12に示すように、クォーターウインドウ用の窓組立体55の窓板56(クォーターウインドウガラス)には、長尺な遮蔽部材57が窓板56の外周縁のうちの前側辺56aを除いた部分に沿って設けられている。この遮蔽部材57は、窓板12の外周縁部の表面から裏面にかけて形成され、窓板56の外周縁部の表裏両面及び端面に渡って塗布された接着削層58を介して接着固定され、窓枠部59との間の隙間を塞ぐリップ部60と、窓板56の表面の外周縁を覆う装飾部61が一体成形されている。

[0055]

この窓組立体 5 4 を製造する場合、接着削塗布工程では、窓板 5 6 のうちの遮蔽部材 5 7 の接着予定領域と、位置決め固定具 1 8 及び保持部 2 0 の接着予定領域に、両方の接着予定領域の接着削層 5 8 、 3 2 が接着削連続領域を介して連続するように接着削を連続的に塗布する。

[0056]

また、成形工程では、射出成形型(図示せず)内に、接着剤が塗布された窓板12と位置決め固定具18をセットして、ポリマー材料を各射出ゲートから各キャビティ内に射出して充填することで、遮蔽部材57と保持部20を独立して成形して、遮蔽部材57と保持部20を各接着剤層58、32を介して窓板56に接着固定する。

[0057]

尚、前記実施例2と同じように、ポリマー材料により遮蔽部材57と保持部20を成形した後に、保持部20に位置決め固定具18を装着するようにしても良い。

或は、前記実施例3と同じように、位置決め部材50全体を、遮蔽部材57と同じポリマー材料の射出成形により成形して窓板56の裏面に接着固定するようにしても良い。

【実施例5】

[0058]

次に、図13乃至図15を用いて本発明の実施例5を説明する。

[0059]

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この対策として、本実施例5では、成形工程において、保持部成形用キャビティ37内に射出して充填したポリマー材料の成形圧力が許容限界値(窓板12のひびや割れが発生しない限界値)を越えないように制限する圧力上昇制限手段を設けている。

## [0060]

本実施例5の圧力上昇制限手段は、図13及び図14に示すように、射出成形型62の保持部成形用キャビティ37の近傍で第2の接着剤層32が塗布された範囲の外に排出キャビティ63を設け、保持部成形用キャビティ37のうちの射出ゲート39の反対側に、ポリマー材料を排出キャビティ63に排出するための排出路64を設けた構成となっている。この構成では、保持部成形用キャビティ37内に射出して充填したポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値付近に上昇する過程で、保持部成形用キャビティ37内のポリマー材料の一部が排出路64を通って排出キャビティ63に排出されるように排出路64の開口形状が設計されている。

### [0061]

また、排出路64には、流路断面積が流路の他の部分よりも偏平で小さい狭小部65が 形成されている。この狭小部65は、保持部20の接着予定領域に形成された接着剤層3 2の外周縁又はその近傍に位置するように形成されている。その他の構成は、前記実施例 1と同じである。

## [0062]

成形工程では、射出成形型62内に、窓板12と位置決め固定具18をセットした状態で、ポリマー材料を各射出ゲート38、39から各キャビティ36、37内に射出して充填することで、遮蔽部材15と保持部20を成形する。その際、保持部成形用キャビティ37内にほぼ充填された後に射出ゲート39の反対側に位置する排出路64に到達する。この保持部成形用キャビティ37内にポリマー材料が過剰に供給されてポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値付近まで上昇する過程で、保持部成形用キャビティ37内のポリマー材料の過剰分が後続のポリマー材料によって押し出されて排出キャビティ63に排出され、保持部成形用キャビティ37内のポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように制限される

#### [0063]

この成形工程では、図15に示すように、保持部成形用キャビティ37によって成形された保持部20と排出キャビティ63によって成形された排出ポリマー部66とが、排出路64によって成形された連結部67で連結された状態となり、この連結部67の一部に、狭小部65によって細身部68が成形される。

### [0064]

排出ポリマー部66を除去する必要がある場合には、成形工程後に、連結部67に形成された細身部68を引き裂くか又は切断等して、保持部20と排出ポリマー部66とを細身部68で分離し、排出ポリマー部66を除去すれば良い。

## [0065]

以上説明した本実施例 5 では、保持部成形用キャビティ 3 7 に排出路 6 4 を介して連通する排出キャビティ 6 3 を設け、保持部成形用キャビティ 3 7 内のポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように保持部成形用キャビティ 3 7 内のポリマー材料の一部を排出 3 7 内のポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように制限しながら保持部成形用キャビティ 3 7 内のポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように制限しながら保持部成形用キャビティ 3 7 内のポリマー材料の圧力を適度に上昇させることができ、保持部成形用キャビティ 3 7 内のポリマー材料で成形される保持部 2 0 と窓板 1 2 との接着強度や成形性を確保しながら、窓板 1 2 に過大な圧力が加わることを防止して、窓板 1 2 のひびや割れの発生を防止することができる。

#### [0066]

また、最初に射出されたポリマー材料は、流路(ランナー40、スプルー42等)やキャビティ37との接触で奪われる熱が多く、流動過程で温度低下して固化し始めるが、こ

のような個化し始めたポリマー材料を後続のポリマー材料によって保持部成形用キャビティ37から排出キャビティ63へ押し出すことができるため、保持部成形用キャビティ37内には、良好に溶融したポリマー材料を充填することができる。このため、保持部成形用キャビティ37内のポリマー材料で成形される保持部20と窓板12との接着強度や成形性を更に向上させることができる。しかも、この効果を排出キャビティ63と排出路64を設けるだけの簡単な構成で実現できるという利点もある。

[0067]

しかも、本実施例 5 では、保持部成形用キャビティ 3 7 のうちの射出ゲート 3 9 の反対側に、排出路 6 4 を設けるようにしたので、射出ゲート 3 9 から射出されたポリマー材料が、保持部成形用キャビティ 3 7 内にほぼ充填された後に射出ゲート 3 9 の反対側に位置する排出路 6 4 に到達して排出キャビティ 6 3 に排出され、保持部成形用キャビティ 3 7 内にポリマー材料の未充填部分を残すことなく、保持部成形用キャビティ 3 7 内の隅々までポリマー材料を確実に充填することができる。

[0068]

更に、本実施例 5 では、排出路 6 4 によって成形される連結部 6 7 の一部に、狭小部 6 5 によって細身部 6 8 を成形しておき、この細身部 6 8 を引き裂くか又は切断等して、保持部 2 0 と排出ポリマー部 6 6 とを細身部 6 8 で分離するようにしたので、保持部 2 0 と排出ポリマー部 6 6 とを分離する作業を容易化することができる。尚、狭小部 6 5 の形状は偏平に限定されず、例えば、断面形状が円形、楕円形、三角形、四角形等でも良い。

【実施例6】

[0069]

次に、図16を用いて本発明の実施例6を説明する。

本実施例6の射出成形型69は、保持部成形用キャビティ37内のポリマー材料の圧力を検出する圧力センサ70(圧力検出手段)と、保持部成形用キャビティ37内にポリマー材料を供給するスプルー42(供給路)を開閉する開閉弁71とが設けられている。との開閉弁71は、油圧シリンダ等のアクチュエータ72によって開閉駆動され、圧力コントロール装置73に入力される。セントロール装置73は、圧力センサ70で検出した保持部成形用キャビティ37内のポリマー材料の圧力に基づいてアクチュエータ72を制御して開閉弁71を制御し、保持部成ビティ37内へのポリマー材料の供給量を制御することで、保持部成形用キャビティ37内へのポリマー材料の供給量を制御することに制限する。これら圧力・イク、開閉弁71、アクチュエータ72、コントロール装置73等が圧力上昇制限手段としての役割を果たす。その他の構成は、前記実施例1と同じである。

[0070]

成形工程では、射出成形型69内に、窓板12と位置決め固定具18をセットした状態で、ポリマー材料を各射出ゲート38、39から各キャビティ36、37内に射出して充填することで、遮蔽部材15と保持部20を成形する。その際、コントロール装置73は、圧力センサ70で検出した保持部成形用キャビティ37内のポリマー材料の圧力が、所定の判定値(例えば許容限界値と同じか又はそれよりも少し低い値)に達したか否かを判定する。

[0071]

保持部成形用キャビティ37内のポリマー材料の圧力が判定値に達していなければ、開閉弁71を全開位置(図16に実線で示す位置)に保持してスプルー42を開放状態に保持することで、保持部成形用キャビティ37内にポリマー材料を供給する。 【0072】

その後、保持部成形用キャビティ37内のポリマー材料の圧力が判定値に達したときに、開閉弁71を全閉位置(図16に点線で示す位置)に移動させてスプルー42を閉鎖することで、保持部成形用キャビティ37内へのポリマー材料の供給を停止する。これにより、保持部成形用キャビティ37内のポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように制限する。

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## [0073]

尚、開閉弁71の制御方法は、適宜変更しても良く、例えば、圧力センサ70の検出圧力に応じて開閉弁71の開度を小さくして保持部成形用キャビティ37内へのポリマー材料の供給流量を減少させることで保持部成形用キャビティ37内のポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように制限するようにしても良い。

## [0074]

以上説明した本実施例6では、保持部成形用キャビティ37内のポリマー材料の実際の圧力を圧力センサ70で監視しながら、保持部成形用キャビティ37内のポリマー材料の圧力を制御することができるので、保持部成形用キャビティ37内のポリマー材料の圧力を精度良く許容限界値以下に制限することができ、窓板12のひびや割れの発生をより確実に防止することができると共に、保持部20と窓板12との接着強度や成形性も向上させることができる。

## [0075]

尚、本実施例 6 では、保持部成形用キャビティ 3 7 内にポリマー材料を供給する供給路 (スプルー 4 2) に開閉弁 7 1 を設けたが、保持部成形用キャビティ 3 7 内のポリマー材料を排出する排出路に開閉弁を設けて、圧力センサ 7 0 の検出圧力に基づいて開閉弁の開弁タイミング又は開度を制御して保持部成形用キャビティ 3 7 内からのポリマー材料の排出量を制御することで保持部成形用キャビティ 3 7 内のポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように制限するようにしても良い。

## [0076]

また、上記各実施例 5 、6 では、前記実施例 1 と同じように、射出成形型 6 2 (6 5)内に位置決め固定具 1 8 をセットした状態で保持部 2 0 を成形するようにしたが、前記実施例 2 と同じように、保持部 2 0 を成形した後に位置決め固定具 1 8 を保持部 2 0 に装着するようにしても良い。

#### [0077]

また、前記実施例3と同じように、位置決め部材50を遮蔽部材15と同じポリマー材料の射出成形により同時成形する場合には、位置決め部材50を成形するための位置決め部材成形用キャビティ54内に射出して充填したポリマー材料の圧力が許容限界値を越えないように圧力上昇制限手段により制限するようにしても良い。

また、上記各実施例2~6においても、窓組立体の脱型時に射出ゲートの部分は自動的に破断される。

## [0078]

以上説明した上記各実施例1~6では、接着剤塗布工程で、塗布ヘッド28の位置を固定して窓板12(56)を移動させるようにしたが、窓板12(56)の位置を固定して塗布ヘッド28を移動させるようにしても良い。

## [0079]

また、上記各実施例 1 ~ 6 では、各接着予定領域に接着剤を連続的に塗布するようにしたが、各接着予定領域に接着剤を非連続で分離してに塗布するようにしても良い。

尚、本発明は、上記各実施例 1 ~ 6 において、接着剤塗布工程を省略して、予め各接着予定領域に接着剤が塗布された窓板を入手して窓組立体を製造するようにしても良い。 【 0 0 8 0】

また、上記各実施例1~6では、予め別の場所で不透明着色層14が形成された窓板12を仕入れるようにしたが、接着剤塗布工程の前に、窓板12に不透明着色層14を形成する工程を追加しても良い。

また、窓組立体と窓枠部との間の水密性や気密性を厳しく要求されない場合には、シーラントに代えて、粘着性を有するスポンジ状のシール材を用いるようにしても良い。

## [0081]

また、本発明は、自動車のリヤウインドウ用の窓組立体やクォーターウインドウ用の窓 組立体に限定されず、フロントウインドウ用の窓組立体やサイドウインドウ用の窓組立体 等に適用しても良い。更に、本発明は、自動車用の窓組立体に限定されず、自動車以外の

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車両用の窓組立体、建物用の窓組立体、工作物用の窓組立体等に広く適用して実施できる。

## 【図面の簡単な説明】

- [0082]
- 【図1】本発明の実施例1における窓組立体の要部の正面図である。
- 【図2】図1のA-A断面図である。
- 【図3】図1のB-B断面図である。
- 【図4】接着剤塗布装置の概略構成を示す斜視図である。
- 【図5】接着剤の塗布方法を説明するための窓板の要部の裏面図である。
- 【図6】実施例1の射出成形型の要部の断面図である。
- 【図7】実施例1の窓組立体の要部の裏面図である。
- 【図8】実施例2の射出成形型の要部の断面図である。
- 【図9】実施例3の窓組立体の要部の断面図である。
- 【図10】実施例3の射出成形型の要部の断面図である。
- 【図11】実施例4の窓組立体の正面図である。
- 【図12】図11のC-C断面図である。
- 【図13】実施例5の射出成形型の要部の断面図である。
- 【図14】実施例5の射出成形型の保持部成形用キャビティと排出キャビティ及びその周辺部の平面図である。
- 【図15】実施例5の窓組立体の要部の断面図である。
- 【図16】実施例6の射出成形型の要部の断面図である。

## 【符号の説明】

[0083]

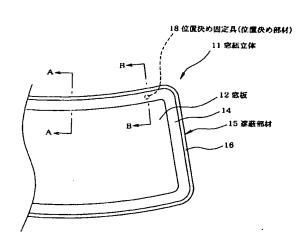
11…窓組立体、12…窓板、13…窓枠部、14…不透明着色層、15…遮蔽部材、18…位置決め固定具(位置決め部材)、19…台座部、20…保持部、21…係合部、23…係合孔、24…接着削塗布装置、28…塗布へッド、29…接着削塗布部、31…第1の接着削層、32…第2の接着削層、35…射出成形型、36…遮蔽部材成形用キャビティ、37…保持部成形用キャビティ、38…遮蔽部材成形用の射出ゲート、43…位置決め部材成形用の射出ゲート、47…シーラント、48…射出成形型、49…窓組立体、50…位置決め部材、53…射出成形型、54…位置決め部材成形用キャビティ、55…窓組立体、56…窓板、57…遮蔽部材、59…路枠部、62…射出成形型、63…排出キャビティ(圧力上昇制限手段)、64…排出昇制限手段)、65…狭小部、69…射出成形型、70…圧力センサ(圧力上昇制限手段)、71…開閉弁(圧力上昇制限手段)、72…アクチュエータ(圧力上昇制限手段)、73…コントロール装置(圧力上昇制限手段)、

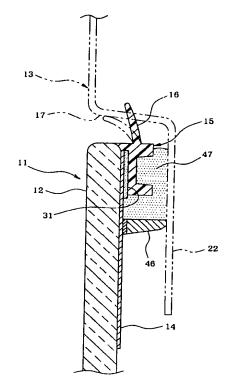
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【図1】

【図2】

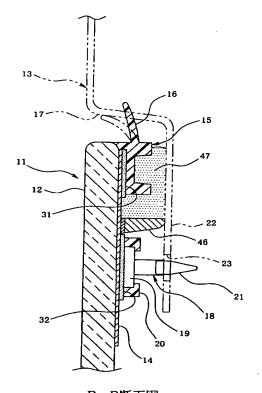


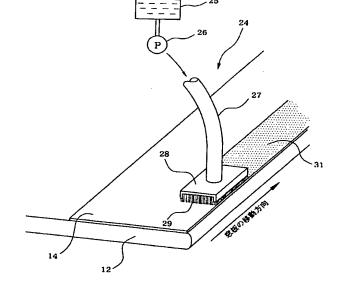


A一A断面図

[図3]

【図4】

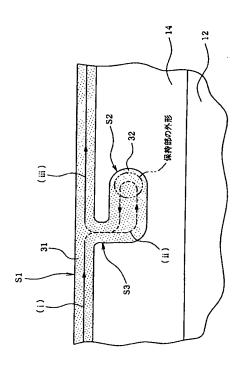


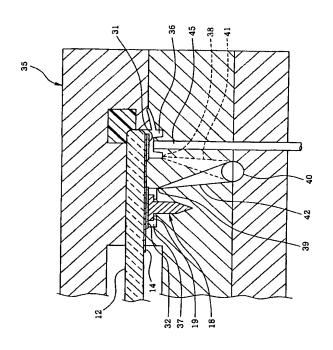


B-B断面図

【図5】

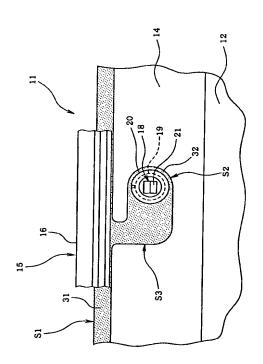


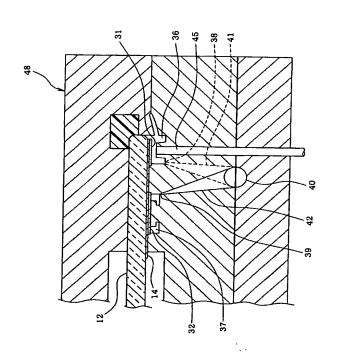




【図7】

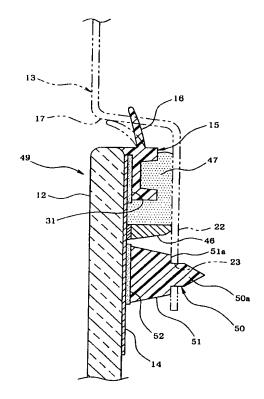
[図8]

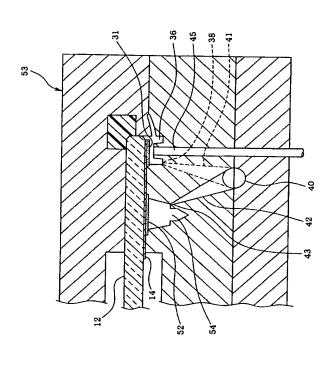




【図9】

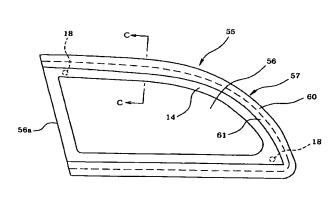


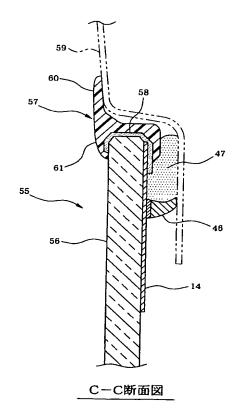




【図11】

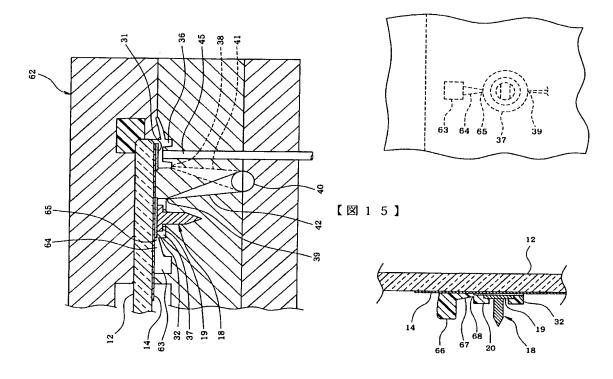
【図12】



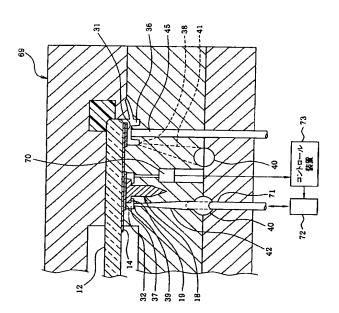


【図13】

【図14】



【図16】



フロントページの続き

(51) Int.C1.<sup>7</sup>

FΙ

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